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* NATIONAL *
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FINE ARTS

Inherit the Good Through Criticism and Create the New in Practice

by

The Writing Group of Chekiang Fine Arts College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 20, 1972)

Thirty years ago,in his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao clearly spelled out the correct Marxist-Leninist principle of "critical acceptance" that must be applied to Chinese and foreign artistic and literary heritage, and incisively underlined the dialectical relations between critical acceptance of heritage and innovation and creation. Marxist-Leninist doctrines on the problem of literary and artistic heritage were thereby enriched and developed. At present, a re-study of the "Talks" on the problem of literary and artistic heritage is of profound realistic significance in raising our consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and artistic line and in working toward a boom in socialist fine arts and serving proletarian politics with the paint brush.

(1)

How Chinese and foreign fine art heritage should be treated is traditionally a very acute and complex problem on the front of fine arts. The two-line struggle on this point has never for a moment ceased.

In the "Talks," Chairman Mao clearly pointed out, "We must inherit all fine literary and artistic legacies and critically accept all that is wholesome therein for reference in our creating something out of the immediately available literary and artistic material from the people's life." We should also adopt a similar attitude toward Chinese and foreign art

heritage. To develop the creation of revolutionary fine arts, we must, on the basis of deep involvement in life, correctly absorb all that is in Chinese and foreign art to enrich and give body to our own creations. In our approach to art heritage, we oppose "total acceptance" without the least criticism. We also oppose "total negation" without making an analysis. The two attitudes represented by "total acceptance" and "total negation" are very wrong and highly harmful. In our approach to our heritage of fine arts, we must accept it critically according to Marxist-Leninist dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Only through criticism can we distinguish between good fine arts of the people and the decadent stuff of the exploiting classes, distinguish between the cream and the residue, see certain limitations even in the cream, distinguish between what is harmful today and what helps as reference for socialist fine arts, and thus attain the aim of "taking the cream and discarding the residue." Revolutionary mass criticism provides a primary condition for the transformation of old artistic forms and artistic means in the direction of something useful. Without making criticism, we cannot put them to use, still less develop the new out of the old. Only by making correct criticism can we inherit correctly and have correct reference material.

However, counter-revolutionary political needs have prompted Liu Shao-ch'i and his followers, the "four villains" of Chou Yang, to push a counter-revolutionary revisionist literary artistic black line and work frantically at distorting and altering the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principle of critical inheritance from the standpoint of the Right and the "Left." For long they have misrepresented "making the ancient serve the present and things foreign serve things Chinese" as "total acceptance of heritage" and "total Westernization" in pursuit of the counter-revolutionary policy of "worshipping foreign stuff and reviving ancient things." Under the cloak of "salvaging heritage without losing time," "exploring traditions" and "a cultural interflow," they have, through exhibitions, publications, films and other paopaganda media, glamorized ancient decadent fine arts of the imperial courts, decadent scholars' paintings and reactionary revisionist fine arts, and especially built up Western bourgeois fine arts as the "acme of perfection" showering words of praise on them in a bid to clear and pave the way for feudal, bourgeois and revisionist fine arts. The sinister purpose of their pushing such a guideline of setting more value on the ancient than on the present, worshipping foreign and downgrading Chinese things is nothing but a vainful attempt to apply landlord-bourgeois ideas to the transformation of socialist fine arts and the achievement of a total capitalist political comeback.

To shatter all old, feudal and capitalist fine arts and create and develop socialist ones, we must first thoroughly criticize the idea of worshipping the foreign and reviving the ancient in our approach to Chinese and foreign art legacies. We must apply historical materialism to a class and historical scientific assessment of Chinese and foreign art heritage.

As early as 1913, Lenin pointed out that in the culture of a people in a class society, there were always two national cultures, one a "bourgeois culture" and the other, a composition of democratic and socialist cultural elements." The former is decadent but occupies a ruling position, while the latter is progressive but ruled.

In Chinese and foreign art heritages, the former kind of culture abounds, glamorizing emperors, princes, generals and ministers, Jesus and the Holy Mother, spreading religious superstitions, preaching feudal rites and customs, and advocating bourgeois humanitarianism and the like. Works of this sort must be thoroughly criticized and thoroughly eliminated.

The latter kind of culture, relatively limited in supply serves to portray up to a point the productive activities of the laboring people and their struggle against the ruling class. Creations of this kind should be given such a place as they deserve in history. But these works are often dual in character, one side exposing the darkness and ruthlessness of the exploiting class and the other side upholding exploiting class reactionary ideology and irrational social systems.

In the light of the complications involved, we must apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in making a serious and concrete study and analysis and a re-examination. For instance, of the art of the feudal era lasting through several thousand years, some represent anti-feudal stuff. In the socialist era, such anti-feudal art cannot be accepted in its entirety uncritically. Therefore, on the one hand, we must distinguish between all feudal and capitalist decadent stuff and the good art of the people or works having more or less a democratic and revolutionary character. On the other, we must note that bourgeois democraticism, individualism, and other ideas reflected in some works that once played a progressive role in history are basically opposed to socialist proletarian ideas. We must make a strict distinction between these works and proletarian art where class essence is concerned. Making a distinction in these two aspects is a problem of principle bearing on the question of who transforms whom in the area of fine arts.

The rushing currents of the great proletarian cultural revolution washed the art world clean of its dirt and its muddy pools of water. The counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art black line and the worship-the-foreign-and-revive-the-ancient guideline toward art heritage concocted by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their kind received a profound criticism. But on this point, the two-line struggle has not yet ceased. The problem of how to absorb critically all wholesome parts of Chinese and foreign art heritages is still not completely solved.

Some people up to now still take to old artistic forms and artistic means, and, in creation, consciously or unconsciously, project a worker-peasant-soldier heroic image of our time from an ancient or stereotyped point of view. Verbally, they are not inarticulate about criticism and about creating new things but in practice they are conservative and reformist. The result is a phenomenon of "playing a contemporary part in an

imperial robe." Not only a correct reflection of our socialist new life is not obtained but even the heroic worker-peasant-soldier image is distorted.

Some people also dismiss all art heritage as something harmful, claiming that whoever wants to refer thereto is "reviving the ancient." "Chinese paintings" are even regarded as one of the "four old things." Such a conservative idea about art heritage and the ultra-"Left" idea of negating all old art forms and artistic means are wrong. If we act this way we shall walk into the very trap of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and other swindlers of the same kind.

On the surface, the worship-the-foreign-and-revive-the-old doctrine and nihilism look like two opposing viewpoints but in reality they are all rooted in a revisionist literature and art theoretical foundation. Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and other swindlers of the same kind harped on the tune of "no compulsory acceptance" in opposition to a necessary reformation by us of old art forms and means, and even asserted that there could basically be no reform. As suddenly, in complete violation of the law of historical development, they advocated "obliteration of Chinese paintings" and exclusion of all acceptable art forms and acceptable types of paintings of service to the workers, peasants and soldiers. Though camouflaged under different tactics, all they aimed at was opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line. Completely in agreement were their opposition to necessary reform for old art forms and means from the standpoint of the ultra "Left" and their insistence on "broad-minded acceptance" from the standpoint of the "Right," both basically ruling out and opposing the guideline of "seeking the new from the old."

That we critically inherit Chinese and foreign art legacies is aimed at better serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, serving socialism and serving proletarian politics. If we depart from such an important premiss, we shall not be able to talk about critical acceptance of heritage and we will stumble onto the worship-the-foreign-and-revive-the-old or nihilist evil road. Therefore, we must, through the critical eye of Marxism-Leninism, study art heritages and turn them into class struggle textbooks that enable us to rise to the situation of our time and get an insight into the past and a view into the future. We must correctly assess and critically absorb all Chinese and foreign good art heritages, reform and exploit old art forms and achieve the aim of making the ancient serve the present and things foreign serve things Chinese, in order to help the development of socialist fine arts. A vivid analogy was aptly provided by Lu Hsün: "It is like having cows and sheep for food. We throw away the skin and the hooves and draw on the good parts to nourish ourselves and develop our physique."

(2)

In the "Talks," Chairman Mao also admonished us, "What is inherited and or what serves as reference cannot be taken as a replacement for our own creation and can never be replaced." To carry on what is inherited

and seek inspiration from it is just a means. To create boldly something new in socialism and project better the worker-peasant-soldier heroic image is the real end.

Carrying on heritage and creating the new represent a unity of opposites. The main contradictory aspect lies in creating the new. Without finding a firm anchor in creating the new, we cannot develop and enrich socialist art. Nor can we have the proletariat firmly occupy the position of fine arts. Lack of a firm anchor in creating the new inclines us toward the old reformist road and the restoration of feudal, capitalist and revisionist fine arts. The new epoch with its new content calls for new forms to fit into it and portray it. A change in content calls for a change in form. Art forms must be completely geared to the needs of the revolutionary content. Certain ideological content must find expression through the most perfect possible artistic form. Only in this way can a strong educational impact be produced.

Of the fine art heritages, art forms and means are what has shaped up in several hundred or several thousand years to suit the needs of the content of old fine arts. If applied to the portrayal of the worker-peasant-soldier heroic image today without being revised, they will basically not fit in. It may be asked how can the worker-peasant-soldier heroic figures of today be portrayed and the life of struggle in our great era of today be reflected through the curves and lines of loose-fitting and big-sleeved robes representing emperors, princes, generals, ministers and nobles, through those landscapes highlighting barren mountains and denuded ridges and deserted heaps of rubble and lonely, bare trees, through those gray and dark, subdued shades and colors highlighting the old era and through paintings giving expression to the capitalist society? Of course, a proper portrayal cannot be achieved. Therefore, to create the new, we must do so in the course of creative practice.

In recent years, some good and relatively splendid art works have been produced through reforming the relatively healthy art forms and means of Chinese and foreign fine art heritages, through refining and through creating the new in the life of revolutionary struggle, all prompted by the needs of the era and the need for the projection of a worker-peasant-soldier heroic image. These works are restrained by neither foreign doctrines nor ancient methods. In this respect, unusually valuable experience is provided us by the Peking opera revolution initiated by revolutionary literary and artistic workers led by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing and the process of revision and improvement to increasing perfection in the creation of revolutionary model plays.

The creation of the new by our proletariat must be from the standpoint of the proletariat and that of the broad masses of people. This is a problem of principle and also one of direction. Only by adhering to this principle and advancing in that direction can we add to the color and substance of socialist fine arts, from content to form, and thus serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better and become popular with them. That

we reform art forms and artistic means is motivated by a search for our own national form in the projection of the heroic worker-peasant-soldier image. For fine arts, it is a matter of developing the new out of the old and not seeking the old from the old. By developing the new out of the old, we mean we must have new and popular content and have a national form that the people like to see and learn. This is to say that we must chuck away old feudal and capitalist stuff and accept new socialist and communist stuff.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "All literary and art works as part of our ideology are products of reflection of a certain kind of social life in man's mind. Revolutionary literature and art are products of reflection of people's livelihood in the minds of revolutionary writers." The life of violent struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers is the richest source of material for socialist art, everlasting and inexhaustible, and the only source of its kind. A departure from this source will make a mockery of the discussion about new art creation. Only by penetrating into the depths of this sole rich source and applying the proletarian world outlook and artistic viewpoint in seriously observing, living, studying and analyzing the active life and struggle of workers, peasants and soldiers and taking therefrom a large mass of artistic material can revolutionary art workers conjure up in their minds the heroic images of millions upon millions of workers, peasants and soldiers and then create revolutionary works of art through typical concentration, summation, refining and artistic retouching. This is the only correct process for the creation of socialist art.

Yet Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and other swindlers of the same kind, stressing feudal and capitalist fine arts as a "source" of socialist art, have vigorously induced art workers to devote themselves in sheltered painting rooms to digging, assimilation and borrowing in a sea of old and outdated artistic material and to a search for "sources" of creation in a world of illustrated books and pictorials and photos, in a vain attempt to cut art workers off from workers, peasants and soldiers and from the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and turn them into "devoted descendents" of ancients and "slaves" of foreigners. If we lend an ear to their balderdash, the more we draw and paint the farther from us will be the socialist realistic source of living material, the greater will be our lack of inventive spirit and the more revisionist will be our thinking. Never should we play into their hands!

The source of creation of art can only be found in the people's life. Art heritage, serving well in the past, is a flow rather than a source, being stuff created by the ancients and foreigners on the basis of art materials acquired by them from the people's life then and there. Similarly, art forms and art means for fine arts grow not out of a "flow" but out of the needs of social life and class struggle on how to give better expression to the principal thinking of a work of art.

In the past 30 years, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, some good and relatively satisfactory works of art have successfully projected the heroic worker-peasant-soldier image, given expression to the thoughts and feelings of the worker-peasant-soldier masses and

reflected the revolutionary struggle of the great era, being imbued with a militant style and full of life. These works never grow out of "genius," "inspiration" or what is called "pure technique" of revolutionary art workers. Nor are they the products of the latter's "hodgepodge" and their sheer efforts to "borrow from model writings." They come from the source of life. A deep involvement in life and a deep insight into life are the decisive factors. Therefore, in handling the relations between a source and a flow, we must oppose the erroneous practice of laying equal stress on the two or putting the two in a reverse order or replacing a source with a flow.

That some of our comrades belittle a source in pure pursuit of a flow is because of the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art black line and their lack of a correct understanding of the guideline of "making the ancient serve the modern and foreign things serve Chinese things" and "letting one hundred schools of thought bloom and contend and seeking the new from the old." This, in the final analysis, is because the world outlook is not yet solved.

We are advocates of the idea of unity of world outlook and methodology. We hold that practice in all kinds of art is always closely bound up with the art worker's standpoint and world outlook. In seeking the new from the old in the world of art, we must attain the goal of seeking the new from the old ideologically. If we do not banish from our minds feudal, bourgeois and revisionist literary and art "old stuff," then proletarian "new stuff" cannot enter and the effort to seek the new from the old in artistic content and art forms will fall flat. To solve this problem, we must conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, go among the worker-peasant-soldier masses unconditionally and wholeheartedly on a permanent basis, plunge into the heat of the three major revolutionary movements to join the workers, peasants and soldiers in changing old ideas, and gradually foster a proletarian world outlook and proletarian artistic outlook.

Chairman Mao points out, "What we demand is unity of politics and art, unity of content and form, and unity of revolutionary political content and the most perfect possible art form." Bona fide proletarian art fighters must cherish such a strong will and a great ambition, dare to "break into new ground and show originality" and create more revolutionary fine works of art, so that the pearl-studded proletarian literary and art treasure house will shine forth more dazzlingly.

Under the illumination of such an eternally brilliant beacon light as Chairman Mao's "Talks," we in the art field are triumphantly forging ahead along the broad road of serving workers, peasants and soldiers, serving socialism and serving proletarian politics. The socialist flower-studded garden of fine arts is bound to thrive and flower more splendidly.

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National Fine Art Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

in a warm atmosphere marking the 30th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", peking's jubilant workers, peasants and soldiers streamed into the museum of chinese art to see new works of fine art created since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution as the national fine art exhibition opend here today.

the exhibition is being held in honour of the 30th anniversary of the "talks". on display are more than 270 traditional chinese paintings, oil paintings, graphic art, serial pictures, new year pictures, posters, gouache and scissor cuts. filled with political enthusiasm and bright in colour scheme, these exhibits praise the great leader chairman mao and the victory of his proletarian revolutionary line. they depict the profound proletarian love the people of all nationalities in china cherish for the communist party and chairman mao. they show china's socialist revolution and socialist construction, portray proletarian heroes on various fronts and reflect the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and other countries in the world.

the exhibits were selected from a vast number of entries recommended by various municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions. a salient feature of the exhibition is the wide variety of themes, forms and styles. several oil paintings depicting how chairman mao cares for the masses and how the masses ardently love chairman mao, struck a responsive chord in the hearts of the visitors. among these are "chairman mao's heart is linked with ours", "carry the great proletarian cultural revolution through to the end" and "chairman mao on an inspection tour of fushun". visitors expressed the view that "we are very happy to see these paintings because they make us feel as if we were by the side of chairman mao." visitors were impressed by the traditional chinese paintings "the red sun warms the hearts of ten thousand generations" and "new comers at the mine", the former showing an elderly poor peasant woman telling a crowd of youngsters her past suffering and contrasting it with her present-day happiness, and the latter depicting the political maturing of a new generation of workers under the guidance of mao tsetung thought. graphic art "the huai river must be harnessed", "work hard in precipitous mountains" and "on patrol" present the heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. clear cut in composition and unique in style, these paintings won favourable comments from the visitors.

another salient feature of the exhibition is that the worker, peasant and soldier masses have become the masters of artistic creation. sixtyfive per cent of the contributors are worker-peasant-soldier amateurs. many visitors described this as a very inspiring phenomenon which stemmed from chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, professional painters, tempered in the cultural revolution, plunged into the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle,

the struggle for production and scientific experiment, integrated themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers and worked hard to remould their world outlook. this fired their enthusiasm for creation. they follow chairman mao's teaching "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use" and adhere to the principles of "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new." they have produced many fine paintings in the course of struggle. some of the paintings on display are recent works by veteran artists, including "an oil city in the south" and "land of abundance south of the yangtze", both traditional chinese paintings. among the works created by up-and-coming young artists are chinese paintings "coal-field learns from taching" and "before going to college". they are warmly received by the masses. the growth of the contingent of fine art workers reflects the vigorous development of artistic creation by the masses under the guidance of the communist party.

HANDICRAFTS

Fukien Province Strengthens Leadership Over Handicraft Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, May 21, 1972) Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Fukien Province conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, vigorously strengthen leadership over handicraft production and stimulate the development of handicraft production. Last year, the total output value of handicrafts in the whole province showed an increase of 12.2 percent over that of the previous year. From January to April this year, the output value of handicrafts has again showed an increase over the corresponding period last year. Many well-known brands of sickles, knives, ceramic ware, buffalo-horn combs and umbrellas are continuing to be produced, and modern lacquer ware, stone carving, wood carving, ivory carving, panel picture, embroidery and other handicrafts are also enjoying new development.

Fukien is an advanced province in handicrafts, and quite a number of its handicraft products have had a long history. As there has been a vigorous development in the national economy under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line since the Party's 9th Congress, there is a higher demand for handicrafts from various quarters. In order to cope with the new situation, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have placed handicraft development on their agenda, and adopted various measures to strengthen leadership over handicraft production in a realistic manner. They first carried out an in-depth education in ideology and political line in the handicraft system, organized the broad masses of workers to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and exposed and criticized the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in sabotaging handicraft production. By means of the study and criticism, the understanding of everybody is raised, they more ardently love their work and are determined to show concern for the overall situation and produce more and better handicraft products for the revolution.

On the basis of improved understanding, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels have further implemented the Party's cadre policy, transferred a group of cadres to re-inforce the management of the handicraft system and business departments and strengthened at the same time the building of leading bodies at the basic level. The CCP Amoy Municipal Committee has on the one hand increased the sending of cadres to build up the basic-level units of the handicraft industry and at the same time enthusiastically helped the Party committee of the Municipal Handicrafts Administrative Bureau to grasp conscientiously the work of Party rectification and building in these units.

By means of Party rectification and construction, the more than 30 factories and cooperatives in the municipal handicraft system have all set

up new Party branches, strengthened centralized Party leadership and stimulated the development of handicraft production. Last year, the total output value of handicrafts in Amoy municipality topped the highest historical level. Party organizations and revolutionary committees in such districts as Lungyen, Lunghsi and Ningte, etc., have also in succession sent groups of cadres with work experience to handicraft factories and handicraft cooperatives to take up leadership work.

In order to further develop handicraft production, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels pay attention to letting the old workers and old artisans play their hardcore role and mobilizing the socialist activism of the broad masses of workers to the full. The Party organizations and revolutionary committees of quite a number of units enthusiastically encourage old workers and old artisans to bring their skill and talent into play for the revolution and help young workers improve the standard of their skills. With the support of the leadership, the old workers of some of the handicraft factories and cooperatives which specialize in the production of small farming implements have actively taken part in "three-in-one combination" groups, carried out technical innovations in a big way and improved the production efficiency of the farming implements.

The Party organization and the revolutionary committee of Ch'üanchou Municipal Arts and Crafts Company which is engaged in the production of handicraft products have held line education study classes specially for the old artisans, organized them to study seriously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and let them go to the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles to absorb rich political nourishment. They also sent them to fraternal units to study and to gather experience and to broaden their trend of ideas. The concern of the Party organization deeply touches the old artisans and they are more vigorously bringing their skill and talent into play, actively leading the young workers well and boldly carrying out creative arts and crafts activities. In the first quarter of this year alone, they have together with the young workers created more than 50 types of new products. Foochow Modern Lacquer Ware Factory and Foochow Engraving Factory have fully made manifest the role of the old artisans and enabled traditional handicrafts to take on new sparkle. Up to the present, more than 390 new varieties of modern lacquer ware have been added. New items of stone carving, wood carving and ivory carving have also increased by 50 percent over the previous year.

In order to develop handicraft production better, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in Foochow also pay attention to initiating the broad masses of workers in the handicraft system, actively opening up sources of raw materials, carrying out multiple utilization, and enabling all areas to become self-sufficient in raw materials gradually. The CCP Foochow Municipal Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee have organized the workers of the handicraft system, while making reasonable use of the raw materials allocated by the state, to use their own hands at the same time in producing their own raw materials, and better results have already been obtained in this direction.

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Old Ceramic Workers in I-hsing Transmit Ideology and Skill to Young Workers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, May 21, 1972) The CCP Tingshu chen committee in I-hsing hsien, Fukien Province, in grasping revolution and stimulating production, conscientiously activates the old ceramic workers to teach ideology and techniques to the young workers, keeps raising their political awareness and technical level, and stimulates the development of ceramic production.

Tingshu chen in I-hsing is a famous ceramic center in China, and the ceramic products produced possess a certain traditional uniqueness and national style. Some 70 percent of the ceramic workers are old workers with more than 15 years of work experience. The chen Party committee is of the opinion that this is a hard core force of the ceramic industry, and because of that, it has at every stage of the struggle-criticism-transformation in the great proletarian cultural revolution paid great attention to promoting the role of these old workers. Aside from promoting some of the fine old workers to work at leadership post at various levels, special attention is paid to activate the old workers to train and educate the young workers both politically and vocationally.

These old workers have all a family background history of being oppressed and exploited in the former society, are eye-witnesses to the history of the new and the old society, and possess a deep proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. When carrying out education in ideology and political line on the young workers, they regularly acted as an example to others, and by means of talking about family history, the history of the factory and the history of the development of ceramic industry, helped the young workers to raise their class awareness. By means of the education, the old and the young workers are able to understand that whether or not to study traditional handicraft technique is definitely not just a personal matter, but an important matter concerning whether or not they are to succeed in making manifest the fine cultural heritage of the motherland and to develop the country's ceramic industry.

Led by the old workers, they repudiated over again such fallacies as "Handicraft industry has no future" and "Handicraft industry is useless" spread by some people, criticized the feudal apprentice system of the past in the handicraft field as well as various conservative ideas which hampered the development of traditional handicrafts. By means of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the old workers are determined to teach their fine skill and technique to the younger generation without holding anything back. The young workers have also expressed that they must be good successors to the ceramic industry and be a contributing factor in the socialist motherland.

Wei Shun-sheng, an old floral design artisan of Hunghsing Ceramics Factory, has unreservedly imparted the finer points of floral design to

the young workers and enabled the force of floral designers in the whole plant to be increased by six times over that of before the liberation. Before the liberation, there were only a score of purple glaze workers, but at present, because of the careful teaching of the technique by the old workers the number has increased to more than 700.

In the course of relying on the old workers to train young workers, the CCP Tingshu chen committee has also directed the old workers and artisans to break away from the phenomenon of over-specialization caused by technical conservatism in the past, exchange experience with one another, learn from one another, help one another and work in concert to train the new workers to be technically proficient in the various processes. At present, the purple glaze workers are not only able to produce square bottles, but also round bottles. They are not only able to produce tea pots but also flower pots. Some of the young workers with technical experience and creative ideas are also employing the method of traditional handicraft work to create various type of new handicrafts.

The CCP Tingshu chen committee has also organized the old workers, the leadership cadres and the young workers to take part in "three-in-one" combination creative groups, to raise the technical level of the young people in creating. Since the setting up of these creative groups, they have in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives "Make the past serve the present" and "Weed through the old to bring forth new things," dug conscientiously together with the broad masses of workers, critically succeeded to traditional handicrafts and diligently created products reflective of the socialist new era.

In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," since the beginning of this year the CCP Tingshu chen committee has also organized a creative group consisting of more than a hundred old and new workers, and at present, they have already created some 300 new products and more than 1,000 pieces of handicraft work altogether.

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INSECT PEST

A Commune in Honan Province Launches Mass Movement To Prevent and Exterminate Insects Injurious to Farm Crops

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 18, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'engkuan commune, Fangch'eng hsien, Honan Province, conscientiously carry out the "8-point charter" for agriculture and practice scientific farming. While tightly grasping the links of soil, fertilizer, water and seedlings, they extensively carry out the mass work of surveying and forecasting insect pests and preventing and exterminating insects injurious to farm crops, set up a network for the survey and forecast of insect activities with the production brigade as the basic point and the poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay, and actively launch a mass movement of insect prevention and extermination. After a few years' strenuous efforts, the occurrence of and danger caused by some ten kinds of insects, such as wheat midge, armyworm, maize borer, cutworm, cotton aphid, cotton bollworm and two-spotted spider mite, which bring relatively serious damage to grain and cotton have been put basically under control, giving an impetus to the development of agricultural production.

Fangch'eng hsien is situated in an undulating area in the northeast part of the Nanyang Basin in Honan Province. It has a mild climate and relatively moderate rainfall. Insect pests injurious to the staple farm crops in the south and the north of China occur here in varying degrees, seriously impeding increase of agricultural production.

In the past, Ch'engkuan commune paid greater attention to grasping soil improvement by deep tilling, building of water conservation projects together with all ancillary works, accumulation of manure, making of fertilizer and extension of fine strains, bringing about a tremendous development in agricultural production. But, because it did not pay sufficiently close attention to the work of surveying, forecasting, preventing and exterminating insect pests, preventive work was often carried out too late and the farm crops were frequently attacked by insects.

After its establishment, the revolutionary committee of this commune paid very close attention to the survey, forecast, prevention and extermination of insect pests. Members of the revolutionary committee went deep into two production teams to make deep-going investigation and study and to conscientiously sum up the experience of the masses in preventing and exterminating insect pests. They summed up a few simple and easy methods of surveying, forecasting, preventing and exterminating insect pests.

In 1969, the farm crops in Wuchiap'ing production team, Anchuang brigade and in T'angchuang production team, Weichuang brigade of this commune were threatened by two-spotted spider mites. In Wuchiap'ing

production team, where there were persons responsible for surveying and forecasting insect activities, they accurately forecast the insect activity before the two-spotted spider mites appeared, so that preventive work was carried out in time and cotton output increased. On the other hand, in T'angchuang production team, where survey and forecast of insect activities were not carried out in time, the masses were mobilized to prevent and exterminate the insects after yellow spots appeared on the leaves of the cotton plants, but many cotton plants were still attacked by the insect pest.

After analyzing the conditions of extermination of insects in these two production teams, the commune revolutionary committee deeply realized that the "8-point charter" formulated personally by Chairman Mao himself scientifically reflected the objective laws of agricultural production. The eight factors of increase in agricultural production are interrelated, restrict each other and promote each other. Neglecting any one of these factors will impede the development of agricultural production. To secure stable and high yields of grain and cotton in this commune, efforts must be made as the poor and lower-middle peasants of Wuchiap'ing production team did, to do a good job of surveying and forecasting the insect activities and to take the initiative directly in preventing and exterminating the insect pests.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the communes and brigades separately held classes of various types in the winter that year to study survey, forecast, prevention and extermination of insect pests and organized the cadres and the masses of the brigades and production teams to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to conscientiously sum up the experience of various production teams in preventing and exterminating insect pests and to disseminate knowledge of preventing and exterminating insect pests. They also organized the cadres, old peasants and basic-level militiamen to act as a backbone force in surveying and forecasting insect activities. Very soon, various brigades set up insect pest survey and forecast stations and more than 70 production teams also set up insect pest survey and forecast groups one after another. The majority of the whole commune preliminarily mastered four or more methods of differentiating, preventing and exterminating the injurious insects, consciously wiped out the insects, took the initiative in preventing insects and actively exterminated them.

While leading the masses in carrying out survey, forecast, prevention and extermination of insect injurious to farm crops, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Ch'engkuan commune led the broad masses to criticize idealist transcendentalism and uphold the viewpoint of "practice first." In view of the fact that some people responsible for survey and forecast of insect pests feared hardship and thought that "insect extermination was something mysterious," members of the commune revolutionary committee got together with them to study Chairman Mao's great teaching: "All genuine knowledge originates in direct experience" and "The people with real personal knowledge are those engaged in practice the wide world over." To build up the confidence of the masses in exterminating

insects, Ch'en Kuo-t'ing, a peasant responsible for surveying and forecasting insect pests, was urged to give an account of his experience in finding out the period of hatching of cotton bollworms. The period of hatching of cotton bollworms varies from area to area and according to differences of temperature and humidity. The laws of hatching of the cotton bollworm is that: "The ovum is milky white when it is laid. It turns yellowish brown in two days and shows purple circles in three days. The insect is about to come out when black spot is seen at the top of the ovum." Therefore, the masses knew that the skill of exterminating insects was not innate in man but was acquired through practice. They further aroused their enthusiasm in surveying and forecasting insect activities for the revolution.

The best time for preventing and exterminating the wheat midge is before the "third change." According to book knowledge of the past, people measured the length of the midge with a ruler. This was troublesome and incorrect and the best chance of preventing and exterminating the midge was missed. In Anchuang brigade, the peasants who were responsible for surveying and forecasting the insect activities got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and decided to find a simple and accurate method of survey and forecast of insect activities through practice. They brought home the larvae which had just been hatched, put them in a paper box, earthen box or inside the lamp shade and made observations and comparisons carefully. With the cooperation of fraternal stations, they discovered that the skin color of the midge changed obviously each time after its skin came off. In accordance with the laws of change in appearance of the wheat midge,that is, "it turned black by the first change and red by the second change, half of it turned green by the third change, and it grew into a big insect at the fourth change," they suggested the method of exterminating the midge according to its color. The commune revolutionary committee promptly popularized this experience. Last year, a wheat midge epidemic occurred in the whole commune. Various brigades adopted this method. More than 70 production teams totally wiped out the midge before it became injurious.

In the course of carrying cut the work of surveying, forecasting, preventing and exterminating insects injurious to farm crops, the broad masses of this commune bravely went through practice in dealing with problems which they did not know and courageously made experiments to verify the problems which had been concluded scientifically. In the past, prevention and extermination of the cotton bollworm was carried out when hatching of the insect was in full swing. But the results were not ideal. The reason was that the cotton bollworm crawled into and hid itself in the bud, the flower or the boll not long after it was hatched, so that insecticide could not kill or harm it. At what time should action be taken to prevent and exterminate the cotton bollworm? The peasants of Peikuan brigade responsible for surveying and forecasting insect pests used a wooden frame mounted with gauze instead of a feeding cage, and fed the cotton bollworm on the cotton bolls which were placed on the mounted frame. After many observations in the course of feeding, they discovered that the cotton bollworm had two characteristics: One was that the larva which had just been hatched had the habit of eating the shell of the ovum; the other was that

the larva which had crawled into the bud, flower or boll liked to come out of its "fortress" to eat the tender leaf in early morning or in the evening when it was cool. Later, they changed to spray insecticide at the time when the moth laid eggs. In this way, as soon as the cotton bollworm came out of its shell, it touched the insecticide and was killed.

In the past few years, in the course of preventing and exterminating insect pests, the broad masses of this commune perseveringly adhered to the correct orientation of subordinating survey and forecast of insect activities to production. In the principle of grasping the principal contradiction and concentrating a superior force to fight a battle of annihilation, and after going through the course of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge" many times, they applied the simple methods of feeding, induction of the moth, cleaning of soil, tracing of insect, and observation at fixed spots and fixed plants, they groped for the law of occurrence and development of insects doing major injuries to wheat, cotton and miscellaneous grain and, in so doing, found the corresponding methods of control, tightly grasped the five measures of soil treatment, seed treatment, treatment of the over-wintering host, catching of the moth and application of insecticide to kill the insects, and took a firm hold of the two key links of trapping of moths and extermination of injurious insects at selected spots or in selected areas, thereby basically guaranteeing normal growth of farm crops.

Meanwhile, eight of the insect pest survey and forecast stations made joint efforts to sum up a few dozen items of experience in phenological observations, for instance, "when the wheat forms ears, the borer comes out of earth and spreads its wings," "in May when the tip of the boll turns red, quickly induce and kill the cotton bollworm," etc., thereby raising the accuracy of survey and forecast and the level of prevention and extermination of insect pests.

In the course of carrying out mass activities of survey, forecast, prevention and extermination of insect pests, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this commune persevere in implementing the policies of "walking on two legs" and "simultaneously adopting modern and indigenous methods," practice the combination of foreign and indigenous methods, lead the masses in putting their footing on the existing conditions and working with their own hands to make feeding vessels with earth boxes, paper boxes and glass bottles, to make various kinds of feeding cages with lamp shades, wooden frames and gauze, to use the storm lamp instead of the black light lamp, and use paste of sweet potato as bait for moths. As a result, various production teams unfolded activities of survey, forecast, prevention and extermination of insect pests in a down-to-earth manner. In March of this year alone, more than 2,500 vessels, such as bowls, basins, buckets and tins, were placed in cotton fields in the whole commune to trap and kill more than 500,000 cutworms and wheat borers and moths with the paste of sweet potatoes. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the commune also mobilize the masses to set up indigenous agricultural insecticide plants to test and popularize more than 20 varieties of indigenous agricultural insecticides. The insect-killing efficiency of most varieties of these insectidies is over 80 percent.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

National Photographic Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

a national photographic exhibition opened at the nationalities palace of culture here today in honour of the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

the more than 400 photos are arranged in three halls. the first hall is devoted to photos of chairman mao. photos in the second hall record the great struggles in the war of resistance against japanese aggression, the liberation war and the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea. in the third hall are pictures about china's socialist revolution and construction and stills from model and modern revolutionary theatrical works.

in the main hall are photos recording chairman mao's great revolutionary practice. they show chairman mao in various historical periods. these pictures show how our great leader chairman mao has steered the revolutionary cause of the chinese people from victory to victory. there are pictures showing chairman mao in cave-dwellings in yenan, on the tienanmen rostrum, beside steel-making furnaces and in the midst of shepherds. these valuable pictures make the worker-peasant-soldier visitors feel that chairman mao lives among them and chairman mao's heart beats in unison with theirs.

visitors were deeply impressed by the photos in the second hall which record heroic and inspiring battle scenes as well as the flesh and blood relationship between the armymen and the masses. inspired by chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", chinese photographers went to the battle front where they took many valuable pictures at the risk of their lives.

"tunnel warfare", "bonfire" and "norman bethune -- a proletarian internationalist fighter" reflect the war of resistance against japanese aggression. photos taken in the liberation war include "night raid on shanhsien county" and "cross the yangtze river". "support from the korean people" and "farewell" depict life during the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea and the friendship between the people of china and korea. these photos praise the revolutionary heroism of the people's army and the masses who dare to fight and win as well as their proletarian internationalism. the photos achieved a considerably high level both in ideological content and skill.

photos on display in the third hall show how the chinese people are continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they depict the deepening mass movement "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army; the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country". they successfully bring out a group of outstanding workers, peasants and soldiers who are armed with mao tsetung thought. from these exhibits, people can see how "iron man" wang chin-

hsi, an oil field worker and vanguard of the chinese working class, worked in icy mud, how chen yung-kuei, leader of the tachai production brigade, hewed a rock with hammer, as well as the towering image of lei feng, chairman mao's good fighter.

among the contributors are photographers of the elder generation who took to photography in the years of revolutionary war and professional and amateur photographers taking up the camera since the start of the cultural revolution. their experience shows that by following the orientation pointed out by chairman mao in his "talks", joining in the fiery struggles of the workers, peasants and soldiers, consciously remoulding one's world outlook and constantly drawing political nourishment from the masses, one can make good photos serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics and give scope to the militant role of photography in "uniting and educating the people" and "attacking and destroying the enemy".

DRAMA

Chinese People Praise Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera "On the Docks"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

high praise from workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary writers and artists, teachers, students and cadres has streamed to the press since the revised script of the modern revolutionary peking opera "on the docks" was issued early this year.

they hail it as a new victory of the revolutionary writers and artists in applying chairman mao's revolutionary line to literature and art.

staged in 1967, "on the docks" is the first peking opera that shows the life and struggle of the chinese working class during the period of the socialist revolution and construction. a group of the peking opera troupe of shanghai has since revised and improved the script. in this way the artists, guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, have brought the opera to a new height politically and artistically.

with proletarian internationalism as its theme, the dramatic conflict of the new script centres on china's support for african countries. it is set on a shanghai wharf in the summer of 1963. the dockers, led by communist party branch secretary fang hai-chen, are busy loading rice seed going to africa, determined to fulfil this internationalist duty before a typhoon hits. a dock dispatcher, who is a hidden class enemy, tries to sabotage the work.

the story shows the keen sense of proletarian internationalism of the chinese working class. through the exposure of the sabotage by the class enemy, it

mirrors the protracted and complex class struggle during the period of the socialist revolution. it tells people in clear terms: "never forget class struggle." the opera is a brilliant exposition of the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and good teaching material for the chinese people's current deepening education in ideology and political line. this point is made in many articles in the "people's daily", "liberation army daily", "kuangming daily" and other papers.

in portraying proletarian heroes, the script-writers follow chairman mao's teaching: "life as reflected in works of literature and art can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life." by combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, they successfully depict the vanguard fighters of the working class fang hai-chen, kao chih-yang and others. they have won warm praise from the masses. people describe the successful portrayal of such typical artistic images as an important victory for the proletarian revolution in literature and art.

party branch secretary fang hai-chen shovelled coal on the docks, suffered all sorts of class exploitation and oppression and took part in many strikes in the old society. at the time of liberation, she participated in the taking over of the shanghai port. she has a high sense of internationalism because her class origin and experience imbue her with scathing hatred for the class enemy, warm love for class brothers and deep sympathy for the misery of oppressed nations and oppressed people and their revolutionary aspirations. she consciously forges close links between the daily work of handling cargo and the world revolution. she works in a down-to-earth way to serve the people of china and the world. she is an outstanding representative of the chinese working class who keeps the motherland and the world revolution at heart.

the core of fang hai-chen's personality is her profound understanding and correct implementation of the party's fundamental line in the historical period of socialism and her keen sense of class struggle. she always applies the standpoint of classes and class struggle to observe and analyse the peculiar things that happen in the course of loading an africa-bound ship with rice seed -- wheat lying in the open just before a typhoon, a jammed transport line, a spilled sack and mixed-up sacks. she maintains high vigilance. as she sings in the play, "we must keep clear heads in victory, class struggle exists every step of the way." she often helps her comrades with this understanding. she is able in good time to expose various acts of sabotage by the cunning class enemy.

as a vanguard fighter in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, fang hai-chen is good not only at struggling against the enemy, but at drawing a clear line between the two different types of contradictions and handling them correctly. she wages an active ideological struggle within the revolutionary ranks. when the head of the dockers' brigade and member of the party branch committee, who is almost caught unawares by the class enemy, she says to him earnestly: "we must not forget to be vigilant. we mustn't let the whir of machinery drown out the sound of the class enemy sharpening

his sword." in helping a young worker who has made mistakes under the influence of the class enemy, she does patient and careful ideological work with deep proletarian feelings to raise his class consciousness. through describing the two different types of contradictions, the play shows the proletarian party spirit of fang hai-chen and her understanding of party policies. incident by incident, the story builds up the brilliant image of a vanguard fighter in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

with sweeping vigour and stirring revolutionary sentiments, the opera praises the leadership of the communist party. it demonstrates the unmatched superiority of the socialist system and the might of the chinese working class. it is marked by creations in music, arias and fine language. to express the changing feelings of fang hai-chen in the midst of acute struggle, there is a rapid shifting of melodies and rhythms. the characters talk in accordance with the differences in their thinking, feelings, personality and traits. this personified literary language helps portray the characters in a clear-cut and vivid way. a joint editorial by shanghai's leading papers, "wen-hui pao" and the "liberation daily", paid high tribute to the success of the script. it had this to say: "the opera embodies bold creations in play-writing, musical composition, stagecraft and artistic designing. it supplies valuable experience in the use of proletarian literature and art to mirror class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to fashion image of heroes who continue to make revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and to deal with correct handling of the two different types of contradictions in socialist society -- the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves and the contradiction among the people.

THEATRICALS

Workers' Amateur Stage Activities in Northeast China Port City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 24, 1972)

workers in the major northeast china port and industrial city of luta create and stage theatrical items in their spare time under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art. these varied items -- dramas, operas, songs and dances -- help lift up the workers' revolutionary spirit and their enthusiasm in production.

around 5,000 people organized in over 200 troupes and 150 writing groups are active in factories and mines and on the docks. they created over 1,000 items last year.

this lively situation flows from the criticism, during the great proletarian cultural revolution, of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary line which hampered such spare-time activities.

on holidays, the amateur troupes perform in factories, theatres, parks, workers' clubs and other entertainment centres. they also come togetner from time to time to compare notes and hold stage festivals.

the industrial and mining enterprises in luta closely link mass amateur art and literary activity with the reality of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment to serve proletarian politics and the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

over the past few years, the workers' amateur art and literature creation groups and propaganda teams in loading areas and grass-roots units of talien port created and performed nearly 200 items reflecting the workers' life on the docks. they warmly praised the dockers' spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism and their deeds of supporting the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world. the amateur artists make great efforts to popularize the revolutionary model theatrical works. last year they performed the revolutionary modern peking opera "on the docks" which reflects the life and struggles of the dockers. they gave more than 130 performances for audiences coming to almost 130,000 people last year. the workers said in appreciation: "we feel right at home when we see 'on the docks' presented by our dockers. the heroine and hero of the opera set a fine example for us in continuing the revolution under the dictatorsnip of the proletariat. we will grasp revolution and promote production like them and make still greater contributions to the socialist construction of our motherland and in support of the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world."

the workers at one berth in talien port were loading a ship for a fraternal country when something went wrong with the machinery. if they waited for repairs, the ship's voyage would be delayed. the workers remembered how the dockers in the opera overcame difficulties and fulfilled their task. the workers learned from the opera and used their hands and shoulders to load the ship.

twenty per cent of the workers and staff of the talien cotton mill are activists in spare-time theatrical performances. they compose and perform short theatrical items to propagate the party's line and policies and commend outstanding workers. these activities have contributed to promoting both revolution and production.

many members of the theatrical teams in luta are advanced workers. determined to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, they work in the day time and rehearse or give performances after work.

party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the city often get professional literary and art workers to help the worker amateurs and hold meetings for the exchange of experience. two city-wide meetings of amateur writers were held and more than 360 amateur theatrical study classes attended by over 5,200 people last year. the party committee and revolutionary committee of the textile industrial bureau provided worker-amateur writers with material and helped them choose subject and revise the scripts and guided them in rehearsals.

RAILWAY WORKERS

Outstanding Railway Maintenance Workers

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 24, 1972)

workers of a maintenance area along a northeast china railway have changed a dangerous section, once known as "tiger's jaws", into one that ensures smooth runs. they have been repeatedly cited for their fine service to the people.

eliminate damage by water

the six-kilometre-long section maintained by the workers girdles the foothills of wanta mountain in heilungkiang province and has 24 curves. lined by cliffs, the rail bed used to be soaking wet because water oozed out of the rock fissures. in the rainy season, water from the cliffs would pour down and wash the road. in winter, the soaked bed would freeze hard, often buckling the rails. records show that six serious derailings occurred in the years dating from 1941 under the japanese-puppet regime engine drivers in those days gave this section the name "tiger's jaws".

with liberation, the maintenance workers became masters of the railway under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao. they resolved to ensure safe runs along this section. after discussion, they worked out a plan to transform it and started by dealing with the water. it took a group of workers over a year to track down the mountain spring that threatened the route most. while ensuring their routine work, the workers dug a ditch to divert the spring. their families also took part, doing what they could help to speed the project. after two months of hard work, the builders succeeded in leading the spring water into a ravine.

this initial success spurred the workers to further efforts. step by step, they gathered detailed data on the underground water and runoff in the area and on this basis dug more than 20 ditches to intercept or drain off water that damaged the route.

surmount difficulty of maintaining curvature of line

the road maintenance workers started to reduce the heavy wear of the rail curvature. this section of the railway has many curves. when a train goes through this section the wheel flange is in friction with the inner side of the rail and causes heavy wear which affects the safety of traffic.

the workers watched the railway all day long to study the contact between the wheel and the rail on the curves. they found out one of the major causes for the heavy wear from hundreds of observations and comparisons. as a train reaches a curve, momentum tends to make it continue going straight ahead. it turns only because the outer rail forces it to do so. therefore the outer rail should be suitably higher than the inner rail to balance the centrifugal force produced as the train makes the curve. but if the elevation is too high, the flange of the inner wheel will exert greater pressure

on the inner rail, thus increasing the wear. helped by the technical personnel, they calculated the required data to make the correct adjustment for speed, safety and smooth passage.

they began with an 8-day test on a sharp curve. they reduced the elevation from 110 millimetres to 85 millimetres. but they were unsuccessful. they drew a lesson and carried the test through with satisfactory results.

through repeated observations and practice the road maintenance workers found many other causes for the heavy wear at the curves. they worked out a complete set of scientific methods to deal with all 24 curves in this section of the railway. this lengthened the life-span of the rails and laid a good basis for safe, fast traffic.

serve the people heart and soul

the standard gauge is 1,435 mm. but it changes with a tolerance of 2-to-6 mm. as the train moves. the maintenance workers set strict demands on themselves to reduce the tolerance to 1-to-3 mm. in order to ensure safety. one day the head of a maintenance workers' group discovered something wrong with the tolerance at the end of their shift. he led others back to work until the tolerance was set right.

to do their work still better, the road maintenance workers have noted down the rocks and trees on the cliffs which might endanger the railway and paid constant attention to them. one summer day as a worker was having lunch, a rainstorm began. he immediately went out to inspect the route. earlier in the morning he had noticed that water was trickling from under a dangerous rock. when he got to the place, he saw the rock had crashed on the road. he broke the rock up at once and cleared the track.

all the workers work heart and soul at road maintenance. fearing no fatigue and combining revolutionary enthusiasm with strict scientific approach, they keep improving their work. a safety record has been maintained on this section for over 20 years.

BRIDGE BUILDING

Chinese Workers Design and Build Arch Bridges with Arched Top Flanges

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 24, 1972)

bridge builders in kiangsu province, east china, have designed and built arch bridges with arched top flanges. such bridges carry heavy loads and can be built easily and quickly at low cost.

more than 1,200 such bridges, with a total length of 33,000 metres, have been put up along highways since 1964 in this east china province which is criss-crossed by rivers and canals.

this type of bridge draws on techniques used in china's ancient stone arch bridges. it is suitable for a bridge with a span up to scores of metres. compared with standard reinforced concrete arch bridges, a bridge of this type using the same building materials requires 80 per cent less steel for girders, and the construction cost is two-thirds lower. a bridge of this type with a 50-metre span can be built in just 40 days. it can also be made of stone and bricks.

the basic design was made by builders of a transportation construction group of wuhsi county in the province.

situated near taihu lake, the county has many rivers. only a few nearby villages were connected with the county seat by roads before liberation and vehicular traffic was hampered by the maze of waterways in the area.

the state has appropriated a large amount of building materials and money since liberation to repair and build bridges of wood-and-stone, steel and reinforced concrete. the bridge builders in wuhsi in 1964 noticed some old arch bridges built entirely of stone. although a number of these bridges were built more than one hundred years ago, they still remain in good condition and the thin arch rings can bear great pressure. they visited and consulted old bridge builders and masons and dismantled and re-assembled a few old stone arch bridges to analyze them. the bridge builders gradually grasped the techniques for erecting such bridges. on this basis, they made repeated tests and designed and built a new type of arch bridge with arched top flanges.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers built such bridges with prefabricated concrete slabs and evolved a new method of construction that does away with centering. with this method the bridge span can be extended from nine to 70 metres. now such arch bridges are also being put up on railway lines.

the designs of such bridges drew the attention of the transportation departments. bridges of such designs have been built in several provinces south of the yangtze river. some of the bridges have been filmed.

HONG KONG AND MACAU

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Visiting Group from Hongkong and Macau

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1972)

comrade liao cheng-chih today met and gave a banquet in honour of a visiting group of industrialists and businessmen from hongkong and macao. he had a cordial conversation with them.

present on the occasion were jung yi-jen, standing committee member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang tung, kao shih-kun, hsing jen-hsien, ching pu-chun and teng chiang.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Performs in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 23, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania gave its premiere of "daughter of the highlands" at the shanghai cultural square this evening. it was warmly received by an audience of more than 10,000 workers, peasants and soldiers.

attending the ballet were ma tien-shui, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; and feng kuo-chu, chen ah-ta and chu yung-chia, standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee.

during the interval, ma tien-shui and others met mantho bala, leader of the albanian ballet troupe, and other albanian artists. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

in a standing ovation at the end of the performance, the audience and the dancers cheered in unison "enver - mao tsetung" and "mao tsetung - enver". ma tien-shui, liu yao-tsung and others walked onto the stage, cordially shook hands with the dancers, congratulated them on their successful performance and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the albanian comrades-in-arms arrived here by special train from shaoshan, hunan province, on may 20 and were given a warm welcome at the station by ma tien-shui, feng kuo-chu and chu yung-chia and more than 1,000 literary and art workers and people.

Albanian National Track and Field Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

an albanian track and field team led by minella kapo, member of the general council of the albanian physical culture and sports federation and secretary of the athletic association of albania, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the team was greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, li hsi-ling, ma chia-chun, wei ming, chao hsi-wu, tsou po-hsien, chi yu-hua and liu chun and chinese track and field coaches and athletes.

present at the airport were also jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

the albanian track and field team consists of coaches koco stathi, besim qyqja, syri hoti and fatmir dibra; women athletes hiqmete konci, fatbardha dervishi, shpresa osmani, adile dani, nexhmie bilali, kristina ciringiri and angjelina gurakuqi; and men athletes kristofor cavo, dhimitraq jlia, viceńc kacagjeli, reuf dimraj, mustafa shengjini, sadik demiraj, skender balluku, koco mulla, dhimitraq skenderi, dhimitraq stratoberda, isa tare, fatmir barjaktari and albert kariqi. seifo hodaj is assistant to the team leader.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Argentine National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to alejandro agustin lanusse, president of the republic of argentina, warmly greeting the national day of argentina. the message reads as follows:

his excellency general alejandro agustin lanusse, president of the republic of argentina,

buenos aires

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of argentina, i wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the argentine government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may the republic of argentina enjoy prosperity and her people well-being. may the relations between china and argentina and the friendship between the two peoples develop continuously.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, may 24, 1972

CHINA AND BELGIUM

First Belgian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

jacques groothaert, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of belgium to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, and hu shu-tu, a leading member of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were baron patriek nothomb, counsellor, and van wichelen, attache, of the belgian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Ambassador Gives Film Reception on Day of Bulgarian Culture, Education and Script

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

luben stoyanov, bulgarian ambassador to china, and mrs. stoyanov gave a film reception here this afternoon on the occasion of the day of bulgarian culture and education and bulgarian script.

attending the reception were yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan, peng hua, lung pi ang pan chun. foreign diplomatic envoys to china were present.

bulgarian documentaries were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Arrive in Harbin from Kirin

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk wound up their visit to kirin province. they arrived in harbin, heilungkiang province, from kirin city by special train today in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. hundreds of thousands of people in harbin lined the route to give the distinguished cambodian guests a rousing welcome.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union of cambodia, and other cambodian guests arrived by the same train.

among those greeting the guests at the railway station were liu kuang-tao, first vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife wei sheng-hua; fu kuei-ching, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; kuo chiang, political commissar of the heilungkiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and she ching-hang, chairman of the harbin municipal revolutionary committee.

today saw harbin by the sunghua river filled with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian people. the main streets were festooned with lanterns and bunting. huge streamers trailed from tall buildings, bearing slogans of "a warm welcome to samdech sihanouk exclamation" "salute to the heroic, fighting people of cambodia exclamation" and others.

harbin railway station was festively decorated, and the national flags of china and cambodia fluttered over the station compound. the special train pulled in amid cheers at four p.m. after samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests alighted from the train, liu kuang-tao, fu kuei-ching and others stepped forward and shook hands with them, extending warm welcome to them. children presented samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary with flowers.

when samdech and madame sihanouk came to the compound and met the welcomers, the station resounded with cheers and a myriad of colourful balloons rose skyward. many people danced to the gay melody of the song "hundreds of flowers blossom to welcome the distinguished guests. china-cambodia friendship will remain green for ten thousand years." people cheered "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

samdech sihanouk, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and liu kuang-tao, and madame sihanouk, in the company of

she ching-hang and wei sheng-hua, drove to the guest house in open cars. several hundred thousand jubilant people, lining the ten-kilometre-long thoroughfare, waved the national flags of china and cambodia, bouquets and coloured streamers to warmly welcome the distinguished guests. people enthusiastically cheered samdech and madame sihanouk from balconies and behind windows of tall buildings along the thoroughfare. the welcomers shouted: "we resolutely support the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" samdech and madame sihanouk waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling are accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests on their visit to harbin.

present at the railway station to greet the distinguished guests were leading members of heilungkiang provincial and harbin municipal revolutionary committees and p.l.a. units stationed there hsia kuang-ya, su min, tang chin-chih, chang to-shu, wang wen-chen, kuang chou, yuan chun, chang chih-an, jen mao-ju, wang su-min, hsu yung-chih and pu keng-sheng, as well as representatives of people of various walks of life.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished guests left kirin city this morning, they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by the municipal revolutionary committee chairman kung yu-jan, leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee and p.l.a. units stationed there, including liu tzu-kai, chao ping-an and tsao hai-ping, and ten thousand people.

the kirin provincial revolutionary committee chairman wang huai-hsiang and his wife chao cheng accompanied the distinguished guests from kirin city to changchun. when the special train passed through changchun at noon today, the distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by leading members of the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees and p.l.a. units stationed there, including cheng chi-chiao and ho yu-fa, and three thousand people.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Honored at Banquet in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 23, 1972)

the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests.

attending the banquet was hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

liu kuang-tao, first vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, and samdech sihanouk spoke at the banquet.

in his speech, liu kuang-tao warmly congratulated the fraternal cambodian people on their great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

liu kuang-tao said: u.s. president nixon flagrantly ordered the mining of the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, the cutting off of its waterway and highway communications and the intensification of air and naval strikes. we people in heilungkiang province express great indignation at and strong condemnation of this new war escalation.

he said: we are deeply convinced that any military adventure by u.s. imperialism to intensify and expand its war of aggression will centainly meet with ignominious defeat. victory certainly belongs to the heroic cambodian people and to the three peoples of indochina who are united in struggle exclamation

liu kuang-tao declared: the people in heilungkiang province, like the rest of the chinese people, will determinedly follow our great leader chairman mao's teaching "the chinese people firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries and of other countries of the world in their revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys", do still better in "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" and firmly support by deeds the cambodian people and other peoples of indochina in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won exclamation

samdech sihanouk spoke amid warm applause. he said: the people of cambodia and china have forged a solid and unbreakable friendship. china provides a great and powerful backing for indochina. we join our efforts in struggle. we unite and fight side by side and will win victories together in our common struggle against u.s. imperialism.

samdech sihanouk said: u.s. president nixon in deed feels that he cannot win the war in indochina. he has been driven into despair. he has suffered defeats on the battlefields of cambodia, viet nam and laos. so, he turns once again to "americanization" of the war. but this "americanization" is doomed to failure too. no matter what doctrine and policy nixon resorts to, it is inevitable for him to end up in complete failure. by so doing, he can only prolong the war. but, he is certain to be defeated in the end. the people of china and indochina are sure to defeat u.s. imperialism.

also present at the banquet were leading members of the heilungkiang provincial and harbin municipal revolutionary committees and the chinese people's

liberation army units stationed locally, including fu kuei-ching, kuo chiang, yuan chun, kuan chou, chang chih-an, jen mao-ju and she ching-hang.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling were present.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Founding of Republic of Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message to william gopallawa, president of the republic of sri lanka today, extending sincere congratulations on the founding of the republic of sri lanka and his assumption of the high office of president of the republic. the message reads:

his excellency william gopallawa, president of the republic of sri lanka,

colombo

pleased to learn of the proclamation of the founding of the republic of sri lanka and your excellency's assumption of the high office of president of the republic, i wish to extend sincere congratulations to your excellency on behalf of the people's republic of china and in my own name. may your country enjoy prosperity and her people well-being.

tung pi-wu

acting chairman of the people's republic of china

may 24, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Founding of Republic of Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message to madame sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka today, extending warm congratulations on the founding of the republic of sri lanka and her assumption of the office of prime minister of the republic. the message reads:

her excellency madame sirimavo bandaranaike, prime minister of the republic of sri lanka,

colombo

on the occasion of the proclamation of the founding of the republic of sri lanka and your excellency's assumption of the office of prime minister of the republic, i wish to extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of the republic of sri lanka on behalf of the chinese government and people and in my own name.

the people of sri lanka are a great people with a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. they have made positive contributions to the afro-asian cause of unity against imperialism and exerted great efforts for the development of their national economy. we wish that the government and people of the republic of sri lanka under your excellency's leadership will continuously achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence, unity and sovereignty and building their country.

may the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and sri lanka and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries grow stronger and develop daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
may 24, 1972

CHINA AND EGYPT

General Governor of Port Alexandria and His Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

y.k. samaha, general governor of port alexandria of the arab republic of egypt, and his wife arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the harbour superintendent bureau of the ministry of communications.

they were welcomed at the airport by hsieh chung-feng, director of the bureau, and others. mostafa a. fahmy, counsellor of the egyptian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Prime Minister Receives Chinese Hydro-Agricultural Study Group

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 24, 1972)

lansana beavogui, prime minister of the government of the republic of guinea, received yesterday all members of the chinese hydro-agricultural study group which is leaving for home soon, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were doumbouya mamadou bella, secretary of state for national and local budgets, and secretary of state for the planning of territory diallo abdoulaye.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua was also present.

the chinese study group came to work in guinea last year.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Ambassador and Director of Chinese Pavilion at Budapest International Fair Give Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, May 23, 1972)

lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary, and sun hsi-fan, director of the chinese pavilion at the budapest international fair for 1972, gave a reception yesterday evening on the chinese pavilion day.

more than 240 people attended the reception including tokbai jeno, hungarian vice-minister of foreign trade, other hungarian personages concerned, and diplomatic envoys.

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade who has arrived here to attend the fair and his party were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

since the opening of the fair, more than 100,000 hungarian and other people have visited the chinese pavilion. many visitors paid warm tribute to the pavilion in the visitors' book or in conversations with the chinese staff.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Okinawa

(NCNA-English Naha, May 23, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation was accorded warm welcome in okinawa, japan, during its 4-day friendly visit ending today.

this is the first chinese delegation to okinawa since the second world war.

on may 20 when the chinese delegation arrived by air in the naha airport, it was welcomed by workers, youth, women, personages of the sports circle and advocates of japan-china friendship who waved banners, held aloft streamers inscribed with words of welcome and shouted "long live japan-china friendship exclamation" again and again.

among the welcomers at the airport were osumu oshima, director of the okinawa prefectural governor office; soei machida, chairman of the okinawa prefectural table tennis association; yoshimatsu taira, mayor of naha; hiroshi kobashikawa, president of the okinawa prefectural sports association; eiki miyasato, general director of the okinawa prefectural council for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations; ryoshin nakayoshi, chairman of the council of trade unions of okinawa; satoru nakasone, secretary general of the okinawa prefectural council for the return of okinawa to the fatherland; kosuke uebara, socialist dietman, and representatives of the friendly trading circles in okinawa.

a cocktail party in warm welcome to the chinese delegation was given by the various circles of okinawa prefecture and naha city on the evening of may 20. speaking at the party were soei machida, hiroshi kobashikawa, yoshimatsu taira and eiki miyasato.

in the eyes of the okinawan people, yoshimatsu taira said, the visit of the chinese friends to okinawa is

like a meeting between the dearest brothers and sisters. this is the result of the okinawans' struggle in the light of the three political principles regarding relations between china and japan and the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

eiki miyasato scathingly denounced u.s. imperialism for turning okinawa into a nuclear base in its aggression against asia. he stressed that the japanese people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and the revival of japanese militarism is inseparable from the struggle for japan-china friendship and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

speaking at the party, head of the chinese table tennis delegation hsu yin-sheng paid high tribute to the okinawan people's patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism. he stressed that the japanese nation is a great nation. the japanese people's struggle for the complete and unconditional return of okinawa will certainly be successful. hsu yin-sheng expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the chinese and japanese people will be reinforced through this visit.

on may 21, friendly matches between the chinese and japanese table tennis players were held at the gymnasium of the ryukyu university in naha city, the fourth match since the arrival of the chinese table tennis delegation in japan. 2,000 okinawans watched these wonderful matches. after an address prior to the matches by soei machida, governor of the okinawa prefecture chobyo yara delivered a welcome speech. he said that in history, friendly relations of long standing have existed between the okinawan people and the chinese people. the governor hoped that today's friendly matches would be conducive to the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and promotion of friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples.

a traditional friendship has existed between the japanese and chinese peoples, said delegation head hsu yin-sheng. the desire of the peoples of the two countries for friendship and an earlier restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries has won popular support and become an irresistible historical trend. following the policy of "friendship first, competition second", the chinese table tennis delegation will strive for further promotion of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan. he expressed resolute support for the japanese people's struggle for the unconditional and complete return of okinawa and the firm conviction that the japanese people will surely realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality through their courageous struggle.

amidst enthusiastic applause, the chinese and japanese table tennis players exchanged team pennons and souvenirs and then held friendly matches. the japanese men's team defeated the chinese men's team by five to two while the chinese women's team defeated the japanese women's team with a score of six to one. friendly matches were also held between the chinese players and the okinawan players. these were followed by exhibition doubles with a chinese and a japanese player playing on each side. these matches received warm applause.

a tour of the main cities in south, central and north okinawa was conducted by the chinese and japanese players yesterday. an exhibition match was played at a middle school in nago city, north okinawa where a get-togetner

was held between the table tennis players and students. the players of the two countries also attended a welcoming tea party given by the mayor of nago city.

this morning the trade union leaders of the okinawa prefecture gave the chinese guests an account of the anti-u.s. struggle of the okinawan working class and people.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Vice President of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Fetes Kuwait Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of abbas habeeb munawer, member of the national assembly of the state of kuwait and member of the commission for foreign affairs of the assembly, and another kuwait guest franco youssef shihab.

attending the banquet were hu yu-chih, standing committee member of the national people's congress, and leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations concerned, including chou chiu-yeh, wen yeh-chan, li sung-ling and hu li-peng.

the guests from kuwait arrived here yesterday on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Table Tennis Tournament Among Chinese, Ecuadorian and Peruvian Players in Lima

(NCNA-English Lima, May 23, 1972)

a friendly tournament among table tennis players of china, ecuador and peru was held here on the evening of may 21, 22 and 23. the tournament was sponsored by the peruvian table tennis association.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the tournament. players of the three countries practised together and frequently exchanged experiences with each other. the matches were warmly greeted by the peruvian spectators.

after the tournament, cesar betalleluz, president of the peruvian table tennis association, presented awards to the winners amid warm applause from the spectators.

during the three days, the chinese delegation visited the museum of peruvian history, a fishmeal factory and a middle school.

javier aramburu menchaca, president of the peruvian national committee of sports, met the delegation at noon today in his office. gifts were presented to the chinese players.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party on Anniversary of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a cocktail party and film show at the embassy here this afternoon on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the founding of the general association of korean residents in japan.

among those attending were chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, and leading members of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned, wang kuo-chuan, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chang hsiang-shan, li ching-chuan, chen wen-chun, chang tzu-liang, chou jung-kuo and tsao ke-chiang.

at the cocktail party, toasts were drunk to the continuous consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of china and korea and the people of the two countries.

the cocktail party was followed by the showing of korean newsreels.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Vice Minister Visits Chinese Sailors

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 24, 1972)

on behalf of phan trong tue, minister of communications and transport, and the departments of communications and transport of viet nam, vice-minister nam hai recently called on hon ngu island in nghe an province and warmly inquired about the cadres and sailors on board the chinese merchant ships hongqi 152 and hongqi 160 which were attacked and damaged by american aircraft on may 6, 7 and 8, 1972, according to vna.

vice-minister nam hai warmly praised and sincerely thanked the cadres and sailors of the hongqi ships for having stood shoulder to shoulder with the vietnamese cadres, sailors and people in the fight against the piratical raids of the u.s. air and naval forces and overcome all difficulties and dangers to transport and unload in time goods for viet nam.

the cadres and sailors on board the "hongqi" ships expressed their deep emotions at the solicitude of the d.r.v.n. ministry of communications and transport and the vietnamese people, and strongly condemned the u.s. imperialists for escalating the war, mining and blockading the ports and intensifying air attacks against the d.r.v.n.

they affirmed that the u.s. imperialists' bombs and shells can never prevent the chinese cadres and sailors from shipping goods to viet nam's ports, nor break the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of viet nam and china.

acting upon chairman mao's teachings, the cadres and sailors of the "hongqi" ships like the rest of the 700 million chinese people, will wholeheartedly support and assist the vietnamese people's fight against u.s. aggression till complete victory, they said.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Stops Over at Shanghai on Way Home from Korea

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 24, 1972)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the delegation he is leading arrived here by special plane this afternoon on their way home after paying a state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. they left here by air for home in the evening. during their stop-over at shanghai, the distinguished somali guests were honoured at a dinner given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

upon their arrival and departure, president siad and the other distinguished somali guests were greeted and seen off at the airport by ma tien-shui and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai and other departments concerned, including li pin-shan, tu piao, wu chao-jan and feng kuo-chu.

on hand at the airport was han hsu, director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had made a special trip to shanghai from peking.

present at the airport to see president siad and his party off were li in chun, director of the bureau of protocol of the d.p.r.k. foreign ministry, and kwag chol su, d.p.r.k. ambassador to somalia, who had accompanied the distinguished somali guests here from pyongyang.

also present was somali ambassador to china ohmed mohamed darman who had accompanied president siad on his visit to korea.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Anniversary of Sudan's "May 25" Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman, chou en-lai, premier of the state council, of the people's republic of china sent a message today to major general gaafar mohamed nimeri, president and prime minister of the democratic republic of the sudan, warmly greeting the third anniversary of the "may 25" revolution of the democratic republic of the sudan. the message reads as follows:

his excellency major general gaafar mohamed nimeri,
president and prime minister of the democratic republic
of the sudan,

khartoum

on the occasion of the third anniversary of the "may 25" revolution of the democratic republic of the sudan, we wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our warm congratulations to your excellency and the sudanese government and people.

since the may revolution, the sudanese government and people, under your excellency's leadership, have victoriously frustrated imperialist schemes of subversion, control and interference and continuously achieved successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy. the chinese government and people sincerely congratulate you on the successes you have achieved and wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance of independent development.

there exists a profound militant friendship between the chinese and sudanese peoples. we are deeply convinced that with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will certainly further develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china

may 24, 1972

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 24, 1972)

a chinese government delegation arrived here by air this morning to participate in the celebrations of the third anniversary of may 25th revolution of the sudan and pay a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the sudanese government.

the head of the delegation is minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, and its deputy heads are chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng and deputy political commissar of the armoured force of the chinese people's liberation army yu ting.

members of the delegation are tsui chien, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry, chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and wang ming-chun, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

minister of economy and trade of the sudan ibrahim moneim mansour and representative of the sudanese people's armed forces colonel siddik ahmed el banna welcomed the chinese delegation at the airport.

also present were yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan and deputy head of the delegation, and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Vice Prime Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and Other Syrian Guests View Sites in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

abdel halim khaddam, vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, and the government delegation of the syrian arab republic he is leading visited the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming tombs) today, in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

vice-prime minister khaddam and other distinguished syrian guests, accompanied by yu pu-hsueh, vice-minister of the physical culture and sports commission, yesterday visited the peking physical culture institute and were given a warm welcome by the institute's leading members, teachers and students. the syrian guests also visited the palace museum and saw relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the company of wang yeh-chiu, leading member of a department concerned.

syrian ambassador to china youssef shakra was also on the tour.

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying, Han Tsung-cheng Meet Syrian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng this afternoon met with abdel halim khaddam, syrian vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, and all members of the government delegation of the syrian arab republic he is leading. they had a cordial and friendly conversation with the syrian vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, and syrian ambassador to china youssef shakra and director of the cabinet of the minister for foreign affairs adnan moran.

members of the syrian government delegation present at the meeting were dr. mohammed emady, minister of state for planning affairs, dr. m. zakaria ismail, assistant minister for foreign affairs, abdel nafeh shahin, assistant minister for communications, and abdel latif kutait, general director of the union of textile industry.

also present at the meeting were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including lu kuei, chou chueh, cheng fei, kao chien-chung, lin ai-li, li liu-ken and lien cheng-pao.

Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between Governments of China and Syria Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

in order to enhance the friendly relations between china and syria and promote their economic and technical cooperation, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the syrian arab republic signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in peking this afternoon.

chinese premier chou en-lai attended the signing ceremony.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and syrian vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs abdel halim khaddam signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the syrian side were dr. mohammed emady, minister of state for planning affairs, youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, dr. m. zakaria ismail, assistant minister for foreign affairs, abdel nafeh shahin, assistant minister for communications, abdel latif kutait, general director of the union of textile industry, and adnan omran, director of the cabinet of the minister for foreign affairs.

present on the chinese side were chi peng-fei, minister, and ho ying, vice-minister, of foreign affairs, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including lu kuei, chou chueh, cheng fei, kao chien-chung, lin ai-li, ma hsueh-kuei and lo han-lin.

Syrian Vice Prime Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

abdel halim khaddam, head of the government delegation of the syrian arab republic, vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, gave a farewell banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister chi peng-fei attended.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, also attended.

the national flags of china and syria hung side by side in the banquet hall. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between syria and china and the people of the two countries. vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs abdel halim khaddam and chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei made toasts.

abdel halim khaddam expressed thanks for the hospitality and welcome accorded the syrian government delegation during its stay in china.

"these warm meetings are a manifestation of the friendly relations between the governments and the peoples of the people's republic of china and the syrian arab republic," he said.

khaddam said: "during the visit, our two sides have had fruitful talks and useful contacts and signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between our two countries. we have witnessed the great successes the chinese people have achieved under the socialist system. we have had the opportunity of explaining to our chinese friends the struggle waged by the arab people in syria and other arab lands and the palestine revolution against imperialism and zionism and the relations between this struggle and the world struggle of the anti-imperialist forces and revolutionary movements. during the meetings we affirmed the racist nature of the israeli entity and the close links between this entity and the racist regimes created in africa by colonialism. we have explained that the arab people understand that this struggle is first of all their own struggle, and then a struggle of all the revolutionary forces and liberation movements in the world. because of this fact, the arab people must unite themselves and unify their forces."

"our visit has been beneficial and fruitful and has contributed to the strengthening and consolidation of the relations between our two countries," he added.

in his toast, chi peng-fei said: "in the past few days, his excellency head of the delegation khaddam with the syrian government delegation led by him and state leaders of china have held friendly talks on the development of the relations between the two countries and major international issues, increased our mutual understanding and friendship and achieved positive results. we congratulate the delegation on the success of its visit."

he pointed out: "at present, the syrian, palestinian and other arab peoples are waging unremitting struggles against u.s.-israeli aggression and for the recovery of lost territories and the restoration of their national rights. your struggle is gaining increasingly extensive sympathy and support among the people of the world. we are firmly convinced that, so long as you strengthen your unity, persevere in protracted armed struggle, rely on your own strength, give full play to the initiative and creativeness of the masses of the people, make full use of national resources and follow the road of independence and self-reliance, you will certainly be able to overcome the difficulties along your road of advance, defeat the aggressors and win final victory of your struggle."

chi peng-fei reiterated: "the chinese government and people will, as always, resolutely support the syrian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against aggression and interference by the imperialists and their lackeys."

their toasts were followed by the playing of the national anthems of china and syria.

among the guests at the banquet were:

hsieh fu-min and chi fang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, wang an-chu, leading member of the ministry of foreign trade, yu mei, vice-minister of communications, chang kuo-chuan, leading member of the state capital construction commission, li hsueh-shih, leading member of the ministry of light industry, and leading members of departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, wang hai-jung, wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, wu yin-hsien, tan tung, wang yeh-chiu, ho kung-kai, chu kai-yin, lu kuei, lai ta-yuan, chou chueh and cheng fei.

attending the banquet were all members of the syrian government delegation, syrian ambassador to china youssef shakra and diplomatic officials of the syrian embassy here.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Chinese Football Delegation in Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 22, 1972)

a chinese football delegation visited syria from may 2 to 12. through friendly matches, the chinese and syrian footballers have exchanged experience and promoted the friendship between the people of the two countries.

four friendly matches were played by the chinese and syrian footballers to more than 60,000 spectators in damascus, while people in other cities enjoyed the matches through radio or t.v. live transmissions. the chinese delegation was accorded friendly reception by responsible members of syrian departments concerned, and had cordial meetings with syrian friends. everywhere they went, they were drowned in the friendliness of the syrian people.

in aleppo, syria's second largest city, the chinese football delegation was given a warm reception on may 4. it was welcomed by the commander of the north military region of syria banjat khayet. he said, "the people of aleppo cherish special friendly feelings for the chinese people."

on the afternoon of the same day, the delegation called at the aleppo national club and had a cordial meeting with sportsmen of aleppo. pointing to a pennon presented by the shanghai football team of china when it visited syria in 1966, head of the club ahmed zeineddin told members of the chinese delegation, "this pennon reminds our players of the chinese comrades-in-arms. it is an honour for us to meet and play with chinese players again today."

players of the two countries had their first friendly match in aleppo on may 5 at the 20,000-seat stadium

which was filled to capacity. thunderous applause burst out when players of the two countries filed into the field. after the match, hundreds of spectators swarmed round the chinese players and carried them shoulder high, shouting repeatedly: "friendship, friendship exclamation"

on may 9, the chinese team had its last friendly match at the damascus stadium with the syrian army team. the spectators warmly applauded the sportsmanship of the players of the two countries and their fine spirit of learning from each other. a college student among the spectators said, "the score is temporary but friendship is lasting."

later on the same day, secretary of the syrian military sports federation daniel shikbazov gave a dinner in honour of the chinese and syrian players. sportsmen of the two countries chatted about friendship between the two peoples and exchanged experience in playing skill. a syrian player told his chinese counterpart, "you came to our country not only for matches, but also for the solidarity of our two peoples in the struggle against imperialism." another syrian player presented a picture to his chinese friend as a souvenir, which bears the following words: "salute to the great chinese people. long live the friendship of the chinese and syrian people exclamation". the chinese player gave him in return a set of pictures of the revolutionary ballet on contemporary theme "the red detachment of women".

on the eve of its departure from syria, the chinese delegation received three young aleppo players who came all the way from aleppo to damascus to present the chinese players with a picture they had taken together with the chinese players in aleppo. they also conveyed to their chinese friends the regards of the aleppo players. "we hope you will visit syria again and stay longer next time," they told the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND US

American Professor John King Fairbank and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

professor john king fairbank at harvard university of the u.s.a., and his wife arrived in peking by air this evening on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

they were met at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations ko po-nien, ma chia-chun, cheng chi-hung and hsieh chi-mei.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of American Friends Service Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, May 24, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of american friends service committee led by wallace collett.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned including an chih-yuan, yuen tai-heng and hsi chen-huan.

the delegation arrived in peking on may 20 after a tour of kwangchow, wuhan, shanghai, sian and yenan.

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* NATIONAL *
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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Party Committee of Tsek'u Hsien, Tsinghai Province, Conscientiously Sums Up Experience of Class Struggle and Line Struggle in Pastoral Area

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1972)

(Based on NCNA Sining, May 25, 1972) In the course of educating the cadres and the masses in the Party's basic line, the CCP committee of Tsek'u hsien, Tsinghai Province, organizes them to read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao conscientiously in the light of the realities of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the local area, to criticize relentlessly the "theory of human nature" of the bourgeoisie and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and to criticize their crimes of frenziedly attempting to change our Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, thereby raising the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and herdsmen of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution, increasing their awareness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, and further developing the excellent situation of revolution and production. Last year, the net increase rate of domestic animals of various kinds in the whole hsien rose to 12.64 percent, being an all-time high.

Tsek'u hsien is a pastoral area. After its establishment, the new hsien committee organized its members to study conscientiously the teachings of Marx and Lenin on classes and class struggle and, in the light of the realities of the pastoral area, Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We

must heighten our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education." They came to realize that, fundamentally, to change the local aspects as quickly as possible, they must firmly and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy. Proceeding from this understanding, they conducted education in ideology and political line among the people of the hsien and, in particular, tightly grasped education in the Party's basic line in the light of the comparatively complex realities of class struggle in the pastoral area.

While educating the cadres and the masses in the Party's basic line, Tsek'u hsien committee conscientiously sums up the experience of the local class struggle and struggle between the two lines, thereby raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The No. 6 production team of Johsujih brigade tightly grasp class struggle and line struggle, perseveringly adhere to the orientation of socialism and implement the Party's various economic policies, bringing about big increases time and again in livestock breeding. In the past 13 years, the number of oxen belonging to the collective increased by 11.2 times and that of sheep by 6.9 times.

On the other hand, in the neighboring No. 7 production team of K'uajih-lung brigade, as a result of the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the leading squad slackened its effort to grasp class struggle, so that this production team showed a tendency toward capitalism and ran counter to the Party's line and policy and the collective economy suffered a great loss.

In view of this fact, the hsien committee members repeatedly studied the Party's basic line, studied the writings and doctrines of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and relentlessly criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly changing the Party's line and policy for the purpose of restoring capitalism. They came to realize that: Whenever they carry out the Party's line, revolution will make progress and production will develop; any time they go against the Party's line, revolution will meet with defeat and production will suffer a loss.

In view of this fact, the hsien committee members repeatedly studied the Party's basic line, studied the writings and doctrines of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and relentlessly criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly changing the Party's line and policy for the purpose of restoring capitalism. They came to realize that: Whenever they carry out the Party's line, revolution will make progress and production develop; any time they go against the Party's line, revolution will meet with defeat and production suffer a loss. With their thinking raised to a higher level, and with one or two of them remaining behind in the office to handle daily routine work, they went deep into the basic level to make investigation and study in one commune after another and one production team after another

and tightly grasped education in the basic line in close relation to the actual class struggle in the locality and with revolutionary mass criticism as the motive force, thereby giving an impetus to the brisk development of animal husbandry in the whole hsien.

In May last year, hsien committee secretary Li Ch'i-te led a propaganda team to T'angte brigade, Hojih commune, to help carry out education in the Party's basic line. They discovered that a few cadres and commune members of this brigade thought that "relatives belong to the same family" and "all Tibetan people are members of the same family" so that they did not grasp class struggle tightly. Li Ch'i-te came to realize that this sort of idea was a concrete expression of the "theory of human nature" of the landlord and bourgeois classes spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the pastoral area.

Accordingly, he organized all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's writings and doctrine on classes and class struggle. Meanwhile, he led all to discuss the question, "Who is dearer to us, a relative or a class brother?" with reference to their personal history of emancipation. Some Tibetan herdsmen who suffered bitterly in the past accused the reactionary pastoral lords and foremen of their brutal oppression and exploitation and praised the happiness in which they lived after winning emancipation under the Party's leadership.

Through class education, the broad masses of cadres and herdsmen understood that the "theory of human nature" of the landlord and bourgeois classes spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type was revisionist trash used for subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. For this reason, they strengthened their viewpoint of class struggle, increased their consciousness of class struggle and deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line.

After that, the cadres and the herdsmen of this brigade are capable of applying the method of class viewpoint and class analysis in observing and analyzing everything. The cadres and the commune members tightly grasp class struggle and firmly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policy. The situation of the whole brigade improves continuously and it becomes an advanced unit of the whole commune in learning from Tachai in animal husbandry.

Tsek'u hsien committee learns from practice that in order to make the concepts of class struggle and the line struggle take root deeply in the minds of the broad masses of cadres and herdsmen, efforts must be made perseveringly and unremittingly to conduct education in the Party's basic line and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism constantly and repeatedly. For this reason, it constantly examines the condition of education in the basic line, looks into the new problems cropping up in the course of education in the basic line, analyzes the new trends and new characteristics of class struggle and proposes new subjects for study in the course of education in the basic line.

Last year, led and helped directly by the hsien committee, Hsiatejih commune conducted education in the basic line, subsequently bringing about a new situation of brisk development in revolution and production. In this excellent situation, a few cadres thought that education in the basic line had been conducted "almost perfectly" and the handful of class enemies could cause no harm. For this reason, their viewpoint of class struggle faded and was lost and they slackened their grasp of class struggle.

At that time, a handful of enemies took the opportunity and adopted other tactics to carry out sabotage activities. Upon discovering this, the hsien committee again got together with the Party committee of this commune to draw up some concrete measures and continued to conduct education in the basic line penetratingly in conjunction with the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. The commune Party committee also sent some people to stay and work in the brigades to help the cadres and commune members there in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism continuously, studying the Party's basic line repeatedly, strengthening their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle and raising their awareness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, thereby giving an impetus to the development of revolution and production.

On the basis of a big increase in output of livestock breeding last year, this commune has again scored new results in livestock breeding this year. At present, the survival rate of big animals in the whole commune is 98 percent and that of young animals 87.5 percent.

* * *

EDUCATION

Teach and Learn Socialist Cultural Lesson Well in the Big Classroom of Society

by

The Department of Chinese, Shantung University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 26, 1972)

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Liberal arts faculties must take the whole society as their factory." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the teachers and students of our department went separately in the latter part of last year to some factories and the countryside to put revolution in education in practice. This time we went below for three months. At the beginning, some of the comrades were unable to understand clearly whether or not we could learn socialist cultural lesson well in the big classroom of society. In order to unify thinking and raise awareness, we adopted the following measures.

First, by grasping the key link of the line.

By means of line education, the understanding of studying cultural lessons well in the big classroom of society is raised. We organized the teachers and students for a study, in conjunction with actual class struggle, of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's ideas of revolution in education. They studied over again such relevant teachings of Chairman Mao as "While their main task is to study, they should also learn other things" and "The relationship between political and vocational work constitutes a unity of two opposites," and criticized the interferences from the "Left" and the Right by Liu Shao-ch'i type swindlers and their crime of sabotaging Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education.

This enabled everybody to realize: "In the relationship between political and vocational work, a violent struggle in line has always existed. If cultural lesson is not grasped well, although the worker, peasant and soldier students may have entered the doors of the university, still they would not be able to learn the necessary cultural knowledge, and that essentially is very little different from being barred outside the doors by the revisionist line for education. Because of that whether or not we are to make use of the big classroom of society and teach and learn socialist cultural lesson well, is an important issue concerning whether or not we are able to implement consciously Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education that must seriously be solved."

Second, by relying on the local Party organizations and revolutionary people to carry out line education and do ideological and political work.

At the same time, we systematically organized the teachers and students to take part in social practice, to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants, and to raise their confidence and determination of teaching and learning socialist cultural lessons well in the big classroom of society. When the local Party organizations and masses of workers and peasants discovered that some of the students lacked confidence because of their poor cultural foundation, they immediately carried out remembering-hardship-and-counting-blessings education on them, and encouraged them to study cultural lesson well. The feat of the broad masses of workers and peasants in using their spare time for study of culture greatly inspired the students.

The teachers and students on seeing the revolutionary spirit of the masses of workers and peasants in struggling against nature and the elements under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and perceiving their concern for and expectation of them, strengthened their confidence in revolution in education, and declared that they would study cultural lessons well and would not disappoint the high hopes of the Party and the people.

Third, by organizing the teachers and students to develop discussion on how to teach and learn socialist cultural lessons well.

In the discussion, we clearly affirmed that one of the fundamental weaknesses of the former teaching of liberal arts was separation of study from practice and separation of theory from reality. Chairman Mao's directive, "Liberal arts faculties must take society as their factory" has correctly pointed out to us the orientation and path for fundamentally changing this "separation." We must consciously and actively utilize the favorable conditions of the big classroom of society, break the former system, take a new road, and unify theory with practice.

On going to the countryside this time, we have taken with us four courses of study, i.e., Party history, Mao Tse-tung's thought on literature and art, the poems of Chairman Mao, and writing. Since arriving at the lower level, we have made concrete arrangements for teaching on the basis of the condition of the progress of revolution and production at the base. We take one main course of study for a given period so as to unify systematic teaching with the demands of the three great revolutionary practices and coordinate the various courses of study. In the teaching of "unifying theory and practice," we mainly grasp the following four "combinations."

1. Combination of teaching with actual class struggle.

Our method for doing so is this: In arranging the content of teaching-learning, it is necessary, under the principle of coordinating with the revolutionary situation and serving proletarian politics, to pay attention to the systematic nature and the continuity of the course of study itself.

For example, in the course of Mao Tse-tung's thought on literature and art in a teaching-learning class, the original plan was to study and lecture

chapter by chapter and paragraph by paragraph Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and as we progressed we came upon a repudiate-revisionism-and-rectification and line education movement. In order to enable the teaching to coordinate better with this actual class struggle, we selected a reactionary pamphlet as a target for dissection and criticism. The teachers organized the students to study seriously such brilliant works as "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and "On Practice," directed everybody to fill his heart with a strong hatred for swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, completely repudiated the shameless remarks spread by this poisonous weed that ridiculed the masses, distorted history and revoltingly praised swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

By means of the discussion and repudiation, the teachers were able to sum up the relationship between literature and art and politics from a theoretical plane. Everybody realized that class struggle and line struggle would naturally be reflected in literature and art. Revolutionary literature and art tends to serve revolutionary politics and counter-revolutionary politics would naturally seek the coordination of counter-revolutionary literature and art. From that the students are able to deepen their comprehension of the Marxist-Leninist theory of literature and art.

2. Combination of study with social investigation.

Chairman Mao teaches, "There are two kinds of incomplete knowledge, one being the ready-made knowledge in books, and the other with a bias toward perceptual and partial knowledge. Both of them are one-sided by nature. Only coordination of the two would produce good and relatively complete knowledge."

In order to draw lively and living material from social practice, strengthen the comprehension of theoretical lessons and enable the students to master complete knowledge, we have, on the basis of the requirement of the content of teaching, made use of the particularity of the teaching base to organize social investigations for some purpose, and greatly enriched the content of teaching.

For example, when studying the topic of "Literature and art and politics" in the course on Mao Tse-tung's thought on literature and art, in order to enable the students to comprehend more deeply this basic principle "All culture, all literature and art belong to particular classes and are geared to particular political lines," the teachers and students of Hsiamien Textile Mill has chosen Hsia Yen's "Contract Worker" as a negative example for teaching and for making dissection. When the students carried out investigation among the old workers, one of them who had been a "contract worker" for many years in a Japanese textile mill said emotionally, "I began work at the mill at the age of 14. My family could not afford to give me a lunch box. My sisters had to share a vegetable bun for a meal. We workers have always been united in struggle against the capitalists, the imperialists and the Kuomintang. But Hsia Yen described us as spineless creatures who let the enemies trample on ourselves as they pleased. His intention was to create public opinion justifying the humiliation of the Chinese people by the imperialists."

The students in their investigation gathered a great deal of living material, and together with the working people, carried out a penetrating criticism and repudiation of the theoretical and practical aspects of "Contract Worker," thereby enabling everybody to see clearly how it served Wang Ming's capitulationist line and its reactionary essence in helping to publicize the aggression of the imperialists and enslavement of the Chinese people.

3. Combination of study with application.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Reading is learning, but applying is also learning and the more important kind of learning at that. Our chief method is to learn warfare through warfare," we have in such a course as writing adopted the method of systematically combining teaching with the fulfilling of a specific task to temper our skill and master theory through practice. For example, in the stage of investigation and study by the students in writing for the press about advanced personalities, we lectured on Chairman Mao's teaching regarding investigation and study. When the students were in the process of drafting their newsletters on advanced personalities, we would hold talks illustrated with actual examples on how to recognize typical examples in the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, how to bring out the main theme, how to portray the spiritual state of mind of the advanced personalities, how to deal correctly with the relationship between the advanced personalities and the masses, and other relevant questions.

By means of the teaching, the practical experience of the students is raised to theoretical knowledge, and it in turn is used again to direct the practical activities of the students. Because of the organization of teaching activities based on the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and integration of book study with social study, the gain of the students is greater and their standard of writing has universally improved.

Some of the students of Hsiaochining Works received a reporting assignment centrally organized by the municipal revolutionary committee, and together with the comrades from the propaganda team of the municipal revolutionary committee went to several typical exemplary units to carry out reporting activities. The teachers, in conjunction with these activities, gave lectures on the basic theory of news reporting and newsletter writing, and by integrating study with application, obtained better results. In one of the teams, 12 comrades taking part in the reporting activities wrote ten newsletters and investigation reports which were all accepted by the propaganda department of the municipal revolutionary committee and five of the pieces were used by the provincial broadcasting station. The students said delightedly, "In the past we thought that by going to the countryside and the factories, we would be dashing here and there without learning a thing. Now we are able to realize that in the big classroom of society we can learn better and improve faster."

4. Combination of the various courses organically together on the basis of practice.

In the past when attending classes in school, the various courses "each plays its own tune and blows its own horn." There was no connection or coordination between them, and the students were unable to study the various courses with reference to the other, and what they learned was but fragmentary knowledge from books.

After going to the countryside, by means of discussions, we are able to realize that the various courses in the special subject of Chinese are closely interrelated. We have taken one main course for each stage in close relation to the three revolutionary practices, and with suitable coordinated insertions from the other courses, twisted that into a strand of rope.

For example, the teachers and students who go to the countryside concentrate on the writing course and complete the task of writing family history and village history. At that time, in the Party history course instruction on the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party during the socialist period was given. In the course on Chairman Mao's poems lectures were inserted in the glorious saga of the socialist period to raise the regard of everyone for line struggle and laying the ideological foundation for the important matter of analyzing village history from the plane of the struggle between the two lines.

In the writing course the students were organized to carry out social investigation and giving lectures on problems regarding investigation and study as well as the writing of family history and village history. The course on Mao Tse-tung's thought on literature and art, with suitable reference to the writing of family history and village history, was organizing everybody to study the "Talks" and giving lectures on "The relationship between literature and art and policies." The lectures of various courses not only must be connected with the central task of the moment, but it also must pay attention to the nature of planning and completeness, and must not be limited partially to the task of the moment, or break things up and confine the discussion to the matter at issue. Only in that way could the various courses be organically combined together.

By combining writing with practice after the completion of writing newsletters on advanced personalities, the students have carried out a mass summing up of the writing course, and in the Mao Tse-tung's thought on literature and art course teaching of "Two criteria for the criticism of literature and art" was conducted. By means of such practical activities, the students not only are able through application to deepen their comprehension of the two criteria for the criticism of literature and art, but they are also able to use these two criteria for summing up their correspondence writing experience. We realize that: Only by combining the various courses on the basis of practice could we enable the students in connection with the various courses to learn socialist cultural lessons well.

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POWER EQUIPMENT

Energetic Production of Power Generating Equipment By Workers of the Machine Building Industry of the Whole Country

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 24, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, May 23, 1972) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress" and in order to supply more electricity for socialist construction, the broad masses of workers, cadres and technicians on China's machine building front have energetically manufactured power generating equipment with outstanding results.

Since the beginning of this year, there has been a great increase in the output volume of power generating equipment in the whole country, as well as an improvement in the quality of products. From January to April, the output of water turbines, gas turbines, boilers and generators needed for the construction of hydro-electric stations and thermal power plants has increased from two to three times over that of the corresponding period last year. There has also been a very big increase in the volume and variety of high and medium pressure valves, pumps, fans, transformers and control equipment as well as electric lines, cable and parts for the power generating equipment produced, and that enabled the level of complete sets of power generating equipment to keep on improving. According to incomplete statistics, the generating capacity of machinery installed and used by electrical departments has shown an increase of more than three times over that of the corresponding period last year.

Following the floruishing development of the cause of socialist construction, the demand of power generating equipment by the state has increased more and more. Party organizations at various levels on the machine building front have studied conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," carried out a penetrating education in ideology and political line, placed the production of power generating equipment in a prominent position, and stimulated the development of the machine building industry. Various localities, while arranging for the production of large power generating equipment, have universally adopted the method of socialist cooperation, and by concentrating forces for a war of extermination, achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results. Since last year, Shanghai municipality, with the Shanghai Gas Turbine Plant, the Shanghai Boiler Works and the Shanghai Electrical Machine Manufacturing Plant setting the pace, has organized more than 100 units and enterprises belonging to the machine building, metallurgy, power, chemical industry, light industry, building materials, as well as communications and transportation departments in the whole municipality for a grand battle, and because of the unified command, timely disposition and concentration of forces, fulfilled on schedule the task of trial manufacturing a large power generator set. Such provinces and municipalities as Peking, Tientsin, Harbin and Kiangsi have, by demolishing the barrier between different sectors and trades, and by mobilizing their

forces and carrying out cooperation, quickly produced with dispatch a large group of power generating equipment urgently needed by the state.

Because of the conscientious implementation of various proletarian policies of the Party by Party organizations at various levels on the machine building front, the revolutionary activism of the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel has been further mobilized. They have in the course of trial manufacturing the power generating equipment, by integrating high revolutionary spirit with strict scientific attitude, made new contributions. The workers and technical personnel of the Shanghai Boiler Works, for the sake of making innovations on the screw thread in the boiler chamber of a large power station, braved the intense heat to carry out more than 60 experiments in the boiler chamber and triumphed over this obstacle. In the first quarter of this year, the workers and technicians of this plant have altogether fulfilled 15 major technical innovations, of which some are of a more advanced level.

The Fushan Machine Building Plant in Shantung Province is a small plant with simple and crude equipment and weak technical power. However, the workers by doing away with superstition and emancipating their thinking, have manufactured indigenous equipment on their own. In the manner of "ants nibbling at a bone," they have processed the outer shell and rotor of a motor and produced a number of medium and small generators for the locality.

The workers and technical personnel of the Tungfang Gas Turbine Plant, by energetically delving into the study of technology and making repeated experiments, have within a short space of time successfully trial manufactured a high-temperature high-pressure gas turbine. Workers of Chungch'ing Water Turbine Plant and Nanp'ing Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Plant, through self-reliance and arduous struggle, have overcome various difficulties in the manner of the workers of Tach'ing and in the first quarter, completed about a third of the state production target for the whole year.

Since this year, in the trial manufacture of power generating equipment, various localities have attached great importance to improve product quality. The broad masses of workers, by means of studying the series of important directives of Chairman Mao such as "For all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, so that the product may be durable for wear and durable for use," have further realized that the question of quality is a question of line. The quality of power generating equipment has a direct bearing on the development of agriculture and basic industries, and concerns the implementation of the great strategic policy "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." Because of that, many enterprises have always vigorously grasped product quality.

The Party committee of Tsingtao Gas Turbine Plant has mobilized the people to sum up seriously the lesson of experience from the struggle between the two lines in dealing with the question of product quality, and by means of setting up and invigorating such systems as designing, handicraft, measuring, analysis and examination, strengthened quality control, and that enabled

the acceptance rate of gas turbine parts processed for power stations to reach 94.5 percent with quality meeting the first grade demand laid down by the state.

The workers of the Harbin Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Plant, in the trial manufacture of large power generating equipment, have set a high standard and a strict demand on themselves, and without overlooking a single detail tried to still improve on the existing quality. For the sake of further improving product quality, they have carried out processing and examination strictly on each and every spare part. The workers of the Harbin Boiler Works have also organized "three-in-one" combination teams to go among the consumer units for investigation and visit, and upon discovering problems to solve them in time. Also based on the views of the consumer departments, they have actively improved on the quality and that was welcomed by the consumers.

Power generating equipment require a great deal of correlated products and in large amount. In the light of this particularity, the First Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Water Conservation and Power and relevant departments in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, have strengthened the production of correlated products for power generating equipment as well as the work of supply and management, and on the basis of demands of the construction units, made disposition and linking up in time with outstanding results.

Machine building departments have supplied power generating equipment to a number of newly constructed power stations and power plants in such places as Hupeh, Fukien, Kiangsu, Hunan, Kwangsi, Hopei, Chekiang and Kwangtung, and they have in succession started generating electricity in the first quarter of this year. The workers of a number of enterprises everywhere, bearing in mind the overall situation of the revolution, have actively manufactured correlated products for power generating equipment.

The Ach'engchi Electrical Appliance Manufacturing Plant received an urgent assignment for the manufacture of a correlated product for the power generating equipment set of a power station, and the workers of the whole plant, in cooperation with one another, battled day and night and fulfilled the task ahead of schedule with guaranteed quality and volume, and by sending them to the work site on time, enabled this hydro-electric power station to commence generating ahead of schedule. Such units as the Wuhan Boiler Works and the Tsingtao Electric Station Valve Plant, on the basis of rate of construction of the power industry departments, have reorganized their production target, and while guaranteeing the task of fulfilling the production of the main machine as well as other tasks, they have also increased the production of a number of valves and guaranteed to meet the demand of power generating equipment for components.

Guided by Chairman Mao's directive "To have two activisms is much better than just one activism," the machine building departments have maintained the running of central industries as well as local industries together, the running of large enterprises as well as medium and small

enterprises together, and the policy of using foreign as well as indigenous methods of production together. That has enabled a vigorous development to take place in medium and small motor manufacturing everywhere, and productivity rapidly increased. In the past, Kwangtung had only eleven plants for the manufacture of small power generating equipment, but at present the number has developed to more than 140. The overwhelming majority of the hsien are all able to manufacture small power generating equipment. The greater part of districts and hsien province are now able to manufacture small power generating equipment and appliances needed locally. The production capacity of medium and small power generating equipment in such provinces as Fukien, Kiangsu, Yunnan, Shantung and Chekiang has also shown a very great increase.

In the course of developing small power generating equipment, various localities have adopted the method of drawing material locally, and by taking the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency, used the indigenous method. Minch'ing hsien in Fukien Province, by fully making use of local resources, has manufactured water turbines, generators, motors, switchboards, porcelain cup insulators as well as correlated materials, and supplied equipment for the development of small hydro-electric power stations in the hsien itself. At present, the hsien has built more than 120 small hydro-electric stations with a built-in capacity of 3,600 kilowatts, which has enabled the communes of the whole hsien to become electrified and stimulated the development of agricultural production and local industries.

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HANDICRAFTS

East China Province Develops Handicrafts

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 25, 1972)

handicrafts industry in east china's fukien province is growing under the leadership of party organizations and revolutionary committees. production of many well-known traditional arts and crafts such as porcelain, horn combs and umbrellas is increasing, as is that of such art handicrafts as bodiless lacquerware, stone, wood and ivory carvings and woven bamboo articles, cork pictures and embroidery.

since the nineth party congress in 1969, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have adopted many measures to strengthen leadership over handicrafts. as a result, total output value in 1971 was 12.2 per cent over that of 1970 and the output value of this year's first four months was higher than that of the same 1971 period.

the initiative of veteran workers and handicraftsmen is encouraged and their enthusiasm for socialism has been raised. veteran handicraftsmen in chuanchou were organized to visit advanced units and to study and acquaint themselves with living class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. drawing inspiration from practical life, they introduced more than 50 new products in the first quarter of this year. over 30 were exhibited at this year's spring export commodities fair in kwangchow.

veteran handicraftsmen in foochow improved bodiless lacquerware articles and added 390 new varieties. new creation made of stone, wood and ivory in 1971 came to more than double the number in 1970. output value of woven bamboo articles, embroidery and other arts and crafts last year averaged 70 per cent above the highest record.

the banks of the saichiang river abound in seagrass that the local people make into cool and soft mats that are a famous handicraft product on sale at home and abroad. the mat is now much lighter and the quality has been improved. new mat products include motor car cushions and pillow case covers.

the provincial commercial and foreign trade departments have also helped develop handicrafts by providing material and expanding markets.

PUMP WELLS

China Builds More Pump Wells

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1972)

chinese peasants built four times as many pump wells in the six years from 1966 to 1971 as in the 17 years (1949-1965) before the great proletarian cultural revolution. there was no pump well for irrigation at all in china's rural areas until 1949, the year of liberation.

the principle guiding this work is reliance on the collective strength of the people's communes, supplemented by necessary state help.

eighty per cent of the existing pump wells are in northern china plain, where underground water is abundant. while harnessing their rivers, hopei, honan and shantung provinces added 440,000 pump wells in this period, or five times the pre-cultural revolution figure. pump wells now provide water for half of the irrigated acreage.

in kwangtung, kwangsi and chekiang in the south, people have built a large number of pump wells while making better use of the numerous rivers and lakes for irrigation. commune members of the ningpo administrative region in chekiang last year built some 10,000 wells to irrigate 6,000 hectares of late rice which was threatened by a dry spell. this was equivalent to a reservoir with a storage capacity of 15 million cubic metres. this is but one of the numerous examples showing how pump wells contributed to china's good harvests in the past years.

like other places, many hilly areas and the arid pastoral areas in northwest china are solving the problem of drinking water and irrigation by digging wells.

the chinese peasants were able to build pump wells only after liberation, which brought them not only political emancipation, but also the possibility of getting organized to undertake this endeavour. farm output shot up as construction of irrigation and water conservancy projects expanded.

the great proletarian cultural revolution gave further impetus to the work. the commune members and cadres roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi who exaggerated the role of specialists on the one hand and tried to stamp out the initiative of the masses on the other. the emancipated enthusiasm of the people for socialism quickly became a mass movement to emulate the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture noted for its hard work and self-reliance in developing production.

adhering to the principle of laying chief stress on small water control projects undertaken by communes and production brigades, the people started a mass drive to sink wells. some of the wells are as deep as several hundred metres. wells of such great depths were seldom seen in china's countryside before.

many hard "nuts" were cracked by the peasants themselves with the help of local and provincial departments concerned. many production brigades and teams in hopei province are able to wash their alkali fields thanks to newly-built wells that penetrate through the saline water stratum to reach fresh water underneath. the heilungkiang area alone dug 5,000 deep wells while harnessing the haiho river, a centuries-old scourge to the area. similar achievements have been made by various places in honan and shansi.

a growing number of peasants have become experts in digging wells through practice. they joined geological and other workers in making technical innovations and popularizing advanced techniques.

workers of the hengshui administrative region in hopei province trial-produced a one-ton drilling machine for digging wells as deep as 300 metres. the region now has 195 such machines with which it dug 19,000 wells in the past four years. people in honan made a new drilling machine which has a special bit and an auxiliary hoist. with this machine, it requires only about eight hours to sink a well 15 metres in depth and with a diametre of one metre in areas with ordinary geological structures. the machine is being widely used both within honan province and outside.

in addition, many peasants have learned to locate underground water resources with scientific instruments.

the amount of machinery for sinking and equipping pump wells provided by the state industrial departments since 1966 is double the total for all the previous post-liberation years. honan alone equipped 60,000 wells with necessary machinery such as diesel engines, electric motors and pumps in the past year. geological departments all over the country have tried their best to support agriculture by providing data or sending personnel to help the peasants locate underground water and build wells. all this is done in line with the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy.

OUTSTANDING FISHERMAN

Fisherman Poet in North China Province

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, May 25, 1972)

a lake fisherman in north china's hopei province is widely known as a "fisherman poet". over the decades he has produced many poems and ballads in praise of the revolutionary wars and of socialism, criticizing the class enemy and voicing the people's proletarian feelings for the communist party and chairman mao.

fiftyone-year-old li yung-hung is from a poor family of fishermen on paiyangtien lake, a famous place for its guerrilla warfare in the war of resistance against the japanese aggressors. as a child he began fishing with

his parents on a hired boat. when the chinese communist party and the eighth route army came in 1940, li yung-hung took an active part in the struggle against japanese aggression and became the leader of a guerrilla group. at that time, he began to compose improvised rhymes and quick ballads to rouse the militancy of the people in the fight under the party's leadership. however, he was illiterate because poverty denied him an opportunity for schooling. he had to ask other people to set down what he composed.

chairman mao's work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" was published in 1942. li yung-hung got a copy and studied it word by word, sentence by sentence. he asked people to explain what he did not understand. he tried to guide his literary efforts with the spirit of the "talks".

nurtured by mao tsetung thought, li yung-hung made rapid progress in the heated revolutionary struggle. he was admitted into the communist party. he continued his revolutionary literary efforts in his spare time while carrying on fighting and production. he composed many poems and songs in line with this teaching of chairman mao's: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art, li yung-hung has tried his best to write for the workers, peasants and soldiers and help explain the party's policies. during the big leap forward in 1958 he wrote the poem, "red flag flies over paiyangtien lake", in praise of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and people's communes. in response to chairman mao's 1962 call "never forget class struggle", he drew on his experience and wide knowledge of life to reflect local class struggle in a long narrative poem "biography of hung ling". he portrayed the heroic struggle of the people of paiyangtien led by the party through the political maturing of a woman communist from a poor fishing family.

li yung-hung opened fire with poems of revolutionary criticism during the great proletarian cultural revolution at liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

his long poem "fishing song on paiyangtien lake" and many of his other poems have been widely acclaimed by the people. a university asked him to give lectures. in view of his success and recognition, he guards against arrogance and complacency. he always bears in mind chairman mao's teaching that the life of the people "provides literature and art with an inexhaustible source, their only source". he continues to live among the fishermen and stands in the van of the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

he reads his new poems first to the fishermen to canvass their opinions for improvement. he often recites his poems and ballads to the fishermen on the lake and in the villages with a pair of bamboo castanets and a small loudspeaker. some of his poems appear on the production team's blackboard newspaper. the fishermen like to hear him recite quick ballads before a film show or a meeting. li yung-hung said: "i write for the fishermen. when they like my poems and feel that their fighting will is strengthened i'm happy from the bottom of my heart and write with greater confidence."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Greets 9th Anniversary of African Liberation Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

in an editorial entitled "africa is advancing with broad strides in fighting in unity" today, the "people's daily" warmly greets the ninth anniversary of the african liberation day. the editorial reads:

today is the ninth anniversary of the african liberation day. on this militant festival, the chinese people, together with the people of the world, warmly greet the african people on their tremendous achievements in the cause of fighting in unity against imperialism, express resolute support for their just struggle and send them fraternal regards exclamation

africa is a thriving continent. the african people are advancing with broad strides in fighting in unity. since the second world war, the african people, long subjected to imperialist, colonialist and racist bullying and oppression, have awakened rapidly and thrown themselves into the struggle for national independence. the african people gained tremendous successes in their just struggle in the 1960s and since. many african countries have declared independence one after another. the people in guinea (bissau), mozambique, angola, zimbabwe, namibia and other regions have taken up arms to resist heroically the portuguese colonial rule and the rhodesian and south african white racist rule. an organization of african unity (o.a.u.) was set up at the conference of african heads of state held in addis ababa, capital of ethiopia, from may 22 to 26, 1963. this important event reflected the situation of rapid growth of the african national liberation movement at that time and gave expression to the staunch anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist will of the united african people. the energetic o.a.u. activities in the last nine years have made important contributions to the united anti-imperialist cause of the asian, african and latin american people.

the african situation has changed a great deal in the last nine years. up to now, 41 countries have achieved independence. they are making unremitting efforts to consolidate their national independence, defend their sovereignty and develop their national economy and culture, and have achieved marked successes. the people in regions that have not yet attained independence have unfolded widespread mass movement and protracted armed struggle to oppose cruel colonial rule and racial oppression and have liberated large tracts of land and won brilliant victories. the unity among the african countries and among the african people has grown stronger constantly in the struggle against aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by imperialism,

social-imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. together with asian and latin american countries, many african countries are working might and main to oppose the power politics and hegemonic practices of the superpowers and are playing an ever more important role in international activities. the new situation in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism now prevailing in africa shows once again to the whole world the mighty strength of the heroic african people. no force on earth can bar the national liberation movement of africa from winning victory.

but imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are unwilling to pull out of africa. side by side with political deceptions, they are constantly committing economic and cultural penetration and aggression as well as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the african countries. they are making use of african traitors on their pay for subversive activities and seeking to undermine the independence of the african countries. they have even organized mercenaries for armed invasions of the independent countries there. with their support, connivance and encouragement, the portuguese colonial authorities and the rhodesian and south african white racist regimes have formed a counter-revolutionary military alliance to take joint actions in suppressing the armed struggles in southern africa, and made repeated frantic provocations against their independent neighbours. social-imperialism, on its part, is also trying to penetrate into this rich and magnificent continent in every possible way to seize spheres of influence. such practices of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and social-imperialism, however, can neither deceive nor frighten the awakening african people. on the contrary, their perverse actions have taught the african people by negative example to see that their liberation struggle is to be a protracted and arduous one and to carry on their fight unremittingly with still greater courage and higher resolve.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, said nine years ago when he received friends from africa: "the tide of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism is sweeping over the whole of africa. all countries, whether or not they have attained independence, will sooner or later win full and complete independence and liberation. the chinese people all support you."

the african people are our good friends. the chinese and african peoples shared the same sufferings in history and are faced with the common tasks in struggle. now. we are comrades-in-arms trusting and relying upon each other in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and racialism and against the power politics and hegemonic practices of the superpowers. on the occasion of the militant festival of the african people, we thank the african countries and peoples sincerely for the support they have extended us and for the trust they have placed in us in these years. we reiterate once again that in the great cause of fighting in unity against imperialism, we will stand forever by the side of the african people, supporting each other and marching forward shoulder to shoulder.

the african cause of national liberation will certainly win final victory.

Peking Reception Marks African Liberation Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association gave a grand reception here this evening to celebrate the 9th anniversary of the african liberation day.

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china were guests of honour at the reception. they were: malian ambassador assane guindo and his wife; egyptian ambassador salah el-abd; mrs. wambura, wife of tanzanian ambassador r.s. wambura; sudanese ambassador abdelwahab zainulabidin; ambassador of the people's republic of the congo pascal ockyemba-morlende; zambian ambassador j.k. chivunga and his wife; guinean ambassador diop mamadou; algerian ambassador chaib taleb-bendiab; ethiopian ambassador makonnen kebret and his wife; somali ambassador ohmed mohamed darman and his wife; abdellatif lakhmiri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the moroccan embassy in peking, and his wife; a.k. sandy-atangana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cameroon embassy in peking, and his wife; almamy youssouf ly, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mauritanian embassy in peking; l.k. randall, charge d'affaires ad interim of the sierra leone embassy in peking; a.m. joda, first secretary of the nigerian embassy in peking, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassies of african countries in peking. experts from african countries also attended.

present were li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier; li teh-sheng, director of the political department of the chinese people's liberation army; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese p.l.a.; and wang kuo-chuan, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

wang kuo-chuan spoke at the reception. on behalf of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, he extended festive congratulations to the heads of african diplomatic missions in china and their wives and other african friends.

wang kuo-chuan said: "nine years ago today, the heads of state and government of independent african countries, at their first summit conference, signed the charter establishing the organization of african unity and proclaimed this day as the african liberation day. this is a commemoration day of great historic significance as well as an important milestone in the history of the african national independence movement."

he went on: "the birth of the organization of african unity was precisely a result of the victorious development of the african national independence movement. the african liberation day

not only marks the great victory of the african people in their protracted anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, but also demonstrates their firm will to liberate the whole of the african continent. in celebrating this glorious festival, we sincerely wish the african people continuous new and still greater victories in their cause of national independence exclamation

"at present, the situation in africa, like the world situation as a whole, is excellent. the struggle of the independent african countries against imperialist aggression and subversion and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty has continuously won new victories. the african countries, together with the small and medium countries on other continents, are getting further united to oppose the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers and playing a more and more important role in international affairs. the people in mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), azania, zimbabwe, namibia and other areas which have not yet attained independence are waging an unflinching struggle against the colonial rule and racial discrimination and for national independence and racial equality. the arab countries in north africa and west asia and the palestinian people are persisting in their struggle against israeli zionist aggression supported by u.s. imperialism. although imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not reconciled to their defeats and will continue to make sabotage and trouble, we believe the african people, enhancing vigilance, strengthening unity and persisting in struggle, will surely be able to win the complete and thorough independence and liberation of the entire african continent.

"the chinese and african peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism and forged a profound militant friendship. the chinese people have enjoyed the valuable support of the african people in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. the african people may rest assured that the chinese people will forever remain their reliable friends in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for the liberation of the entire african continent. the chinese people firmly support the people of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), azania, zimbabwe and namibia in their just struggle against the colonial rule and racial oppression and for national liberation; they firmly support the arab countries and the palestinian people in their just struggle against the u.s. and israeli aggressors."

malian ambassador to china assane guindo spoke at the reception on behalf of the african diplomatic envoys here. he said: "it is true that africa day is an occasion for us africans to take stock of the simmering problems facing africa. this day is at the same time an occasion for us to recall the problems we have solved. we observe this day in memory of our brothers and sisters north and south of our continent, who have lost their lives in the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and expansionism. we pay our tribute to the memory of brothers patrice lumumba, gamal abdel nasser, mondlane, kwame nkrumah and all those who gave their lives for the liberty, unity

and dignity of africa. this ceremony thus gives us the occasion to reaffirm our determination to liberate africa entirely."

ambassador assane guindo said: "since african countries acquired their independence, they have consistently voiced their opposition to the odious policy of domination and exploitation.

"the united nations has adopted more than 120 resolutions on colonialism and racialism in africa.

"in spite of that, we africans have not yet acquired our complete independence and are determined to seize it, however great the sacrifices.

"within the framework of the o.a.u., africa has exerted considerable efforts on the road of settling african problems, and has shown peaceful intention at all times and in all circumstances, particularly by the historic lusaka declaration."

ambassador assane guindo pointed out: "the advocates of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid remain opposed to making any concession in conformity with the spirit of the lusaka declaration and the principles of the united nations charter on liberty and human dignity.

"in fact, africa remains the only continent in the world where one-tenth of its children still suffer from domination, exploitation and racism.

"aided by the n.a.t.o. member countries, the reactionary and neo-fascist regimes of portugal and south africa continue to defy world public opinion and deny the african people in these territories their right to independence.

"backed by imperialist forces, portuguese colonialism constantly commits aggression against sovereign states such as the case of flagrant aggression on november 22, 1970 against the republic of guinea and the recent attacks against zambia and tanzania."

"in face of this situation," ambassador assane guindo added, "we africans are resolved to support the liberation movements in guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, namibia and zimbabwe, in their armed struggle for national independence. today, more than ever before, african freedom fighters are fighting with courage and faith and making immense sacrifices for liberty and dignity. they have come to realize that apart from the support of sympathetic peoples, they can only, in the final analysis, count on themselves in waging struggle for independence.

"we, therefore, reaffirm our firm support for and unreserved commitment in the complete liberation of africa and the realization of the ideals, namely, liberty, justice and peace."

the malian ambassador said: "now that african liberation movements have taken the road of armed struggle to finally liberate the last 'colonialist pockets' in africa, new imperialist forces in collusion with imperialism are bent on plundering the wealth of our continent and sowing discord among the national liberation movements. in spite of this, africa will

resist these imperialist manoeuvres aimed at frustrating our advance to liberty."

he pointed out: "the africans in northeast africa are today fighting against racist zionist expansionism."

he said: "the african people support their arab brothers determined to recover their lost territories. we once again call on israel to withdraw all its occupationist forces to within the boundaries before the aggression of 1967."

the malian ambassador said: "we are grateful to the people's republic of china for its consistent support to the african people in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, racism and zionism."

he added that "the situation prevailing in south and northeast africa and other troubled areas on our continent is replete with extremely dangerous consequences. that is why we will not let ourselves be cheated and will not relax our firm efforts to liberate our people from the grip of colonialism, racism and expansionism. africa is fighting with might and main because this is the only road it can take. the revolution should not be stopped, nor will it stop half-way."

he said in conclusion: "the unshakable will of africa is, alongside all the justice-upholding countries in europe, asia and latin america, and above all with the 800 million chinese people under the wise leadership of the great leader mao tsetung, to drive imperialism, colonialism, zionism and racial discrimination out of our continent for a world of happiness, fraternity and peace."

hosts and guests chatted cordially and exchanged toasts at the reception. they wished that new victories would continue to be won in the african people's cause of safeguarding national independence and striving for liberation and that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples of china and africa would be daily consolidated and developed.

present at the reception were also leading members of chinese government departments, the host and other organizations, including chung hsi-tung, ting hsi-lin, ting hsuen-sung, chen shu-fu, han tsung-cheng, tiao ping-chang, chang peng-shou, yen chun, hsia chih-hsu, yao hsiao-cheng, chang cheng-teh, han hsu, ho kung-kai, hsu han-ping, chang yu-lin and liu chin-lin.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian National Track and Field Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the albanian national track and field team on a friendly visit to china. the team is led by minella kapo, member of the general council of the albanian physical culture and sports federation and secretary of the athletic association of albania.

attending were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, and his wife; and avni hakani, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy.

present were yu pu-hsueh, vice-minister of the host commission, and leading members of chinese departments concerned hsing jen-hsien, li hsi-ling, hung ho-fan, wei ming, ni chih-chin, chao hsi-wu, tsou po-hsien, chi yu-hua and liu chun, as well as chinese track and field coaches and athletes.

yu pu-hsueh and minella kapo spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the profound revolutionary friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of china and albania.

yu pu-hsueh extended a warm welcome to the albanian national track and field team. he said: under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha, the fraternal albanian people have made splendid achievements in various fields of socialist revolution and construction. their physical culture and sports have also made rapid advance. we are overjoyed at all this. the current visit to china by the albanian national track and field team will certainly make new contributions to the enhancement of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples and sportsmen of our two countries and will also help promote athletics in china.

minella kapo said: we are very glad to see the achievements made by the fraternal chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction. we regard these achievements as our own. the friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples is fostered by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha and is ever-lasting. we believe that the visit of the albanian national track and field team to fraternal china will surely enhance the friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and help raise their athletic standards.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Tourist Group Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 26, 1972)

a 12-member austrian tourist group led by elfriede kolbeck left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

the austrian friends arrived in china on may 10. they visited factories, people's communes, schools and hospitals in kwangchow, wuhan, peking, nanking, suchou and shanghai, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Kuo Mo-jo and Chu Ko-chen Meet and Fete British Royal Society Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and chu ko-chen, vice-president of the academy, met and hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the royal society of britain led by sir alan hodgkin. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chin li-sheng, pei shih-chang, yin tsan-nsun, hou teh-feng, wang tung, liu ta-kang, tien yeh, pan chun and tsou cheng-lu.

CHINA AND BURMA

Li Hsien-nien, Fang Yi Meet Burmese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, and hao chung-shih, leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the government economic delegation of the union of burma with u kwin, minister for planning and finance, as its

leader, and u chein hai, director of the ministry's foreign economic relations department, as its deputy leader.

members of the delegation present on the occasion were u ba lay, u ba chit, u khin, u mya tha tun, u kyi khin, u kyaw hla oo, u kyin hlaing, u yin maung and myint oo.

u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and u myo aung, first secretary of the burmese embassy in peking, were present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments, including lu wei-chao, chiao kuei-yuan, cheng fei, li szu-ming, yu chin-chi and chi chao-pu.

Burmese Government Economic Delegation Leader Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1972)

u lwin, leader of the government economic delegation of the union of burma and minister for planning and finance, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; hao chung-shih, leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of departments concerned, including lu wei-chao, liu ai-jan, wang ping-chen, ma chiang-ta, chiao kuei-yuan, kao ming-ching, li chien-wen, kuo tung-chun, shih lin, chen mao, cheng fei, hsing jen-hsien and wang chen-chien.

present were also u chein hai, deputy leader of the burmese delegation, and delegation members; u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and his wife, and officials of the burmese embassy here.

minister u lwin and minister fang yi spoke at the banquet, wishing that the friendship between the people of china and burma and the relations of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries would grow continuously.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Visit Taching

(NCNA-English Taching, May 25, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the nationat united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk visited taching in the past few days in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests were with samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit.

the distinguished guests were given a cordial reception by leading members of the taching revolutionary committee ting chi-hsien, jen yun-feng, chi chien-min, li ching-ho, sung chen-ming and chang hung-chih, as well as workers there.

bathed in summer sunshine, the taching oilfield was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. red flags fluttered everywhere and huge streamers trailing from tall derricks bore slogans of welcome.

samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by taching revolutionary committee chairman ting chi-hsien, visited an exhibition on the heroic deeds of "iron man" wang chin-hsi, vanguard fighter of the chinese working class. they went to the first well sunk by the no. 1205 drilling team led by wang chin-hsi at the early stage of opening the oilfield. they also inspected the taching general petro-chemical works, the sewing and mending workshop and a farm worked by workers' wives.

wherever they went in taching, the distinguished cambodian guests were accorded a warm welcome by the workers and their family members filled with feelings of profound friendship for the cambodian people. crowds gathered at the foot of towering derricks and in the worker-peasant villages, and cheered: "salute to the heroic cambodian people exclamation" and "learn from the heroic cambodian people exclamation"

samdech sihanouk praised taching as a model for socialist construction in china. he said: "taching carries out and applies magnificently and with complete success the following principles: firstly, rely on its own strength; secondly, always be master of his work, of his work in building his country and master of the destiny of his country; and thirdly, never fear obstacles, however difficult they are or even insurmountable they may appear to be, never fear sacrifices and heavy work."

"taching applies the principles which are the only correct principles for the countries of our third world which want to develop without depending on imperialism,

neo-colonialism or big-power chauvinism," samdech sihanouk said.

he added: "in taching there are true heroes to whom no obstacle is insurmountable when the correct line set forth by chairman mao tsetung, the line of the proletarian cultural revolution, is followed. iron man wang chin-hsi is the most outstanding and respectable example."

samdech sihanouk's remarks were a big inspiration to the oilfield workers, cadres, technicians and workers' families. they expressed their determination to learn modestly from the cambodian people, carry forward the iron man spirit, drill more wells and produce more quality oil as a contribution to supporting the people of cambodia, viet nam and laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supporting the just struggle of the revolutionary people of the world and accelerating china's socialist construction.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the distinguished guests on the visit.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim to Equatorial Guinea Gives Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Santa Isabel, May 24, 1972)

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in equatorial guinea tien ting held film reception on may 21 and 23, showing respectively two colour documentaries "warmly celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the people's republic of china" and "the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament".

present at the receptions were minister of interior of equatorial guinea angel masie ntutumu, secretary-general of the ministry of foreign affairs bonifacio nguema esono andeme, secretary-general of the ministry of national education celestino obiang mba, secretary-general of the ministry of health faustino edu oyono, head of the delegation of equatorial guinea to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament felipe ondo obiang and other high-ranking officials.

ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to equatorial guinea pak sung hak, diplomatic representatives of other countries to equatorial guinea as well as friends from asian and african countries were also present.

the receptions proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Professor Cirillo Maliani and Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

professor cirillo maliani, president of the italian association of the genetists and a plant breeding specialist, and his wife arrived here by train today on a friendly visit as guests of the chinese academy of sciences.

they were greeted at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned under the chinese academy yueh chin-chien, chung chih-hsiung, yang yi-lu and chu yung-hsing.

alberto balladelli, commercial counsellor of the italian embassy here, was present.

professor and mrs. maliani came to china on may 6 and has since toured kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai, nanking, sian and wukung.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Matsuyama Ballet Troupe and Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Commemorate 30th Anniversary of "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 24, 1972)

in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", the matsuyama ballet troupe gave performances of the modern ballet drama "the white-haired girl" in tokyo on may 22 and 23.

among the audience were noted public figures including kenzo nakajima, teiji hagiwara, kazuto matsumura, kanji kawasaki, tokumatsu sakamoto, shigeru ito, bon shiraishi, torao miyakawa, chojuro kawarazaki and yoko matsuoka.

chao tzu-jui, staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and members of the crew of the chinese ocean-going freighters "liaoyuan", "nanxiang" and "xianfeng" anchoring at yokohama and kawasaki ports were invited to see the performances.

the matsuyama ballet troupe's performances was warmly received and praised by the audience.

earlier, the japan-china cultural exchange association and the "asahi shimbun" office jointly held a meeting in tokyo on the evening of may 12 in commemoration of the

30th anniversary of the publication of the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". over 400 people in all walks of life attended the meeting.

speaking at the meeting, bon shiraishi, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, said that the "talks" has put forth principles for revolutionary literature and art and raised the problem: literature and art for whom. the modern ballet dramas, revolutionary modern peking operas and symphony music created since the great cultural revolution are concrete fruits of the spirit of the "talks".

professor koichi nomura of rikkyo university, in his address, denounced u.s. imperialism for escalating its war of aggression against viet nam. he said that the japanese government's stand of tailing after a big power in the viet nam war must be changed. therefore, it is necessary to form a cultural front in accordance with the spirit of the "talks" concerning a cultural and a military front, and create public opinion to mobilize the people throughout the country into struggle.

torao miyakawa, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association and professor at wako university, said in his speech: "we literary and art workers in japan must also go deep among the masses of the japanese people in accordance with the spirit of the 'talks', understand them, reflect their aspirations and make them unite in struggle for their own emancipation."

after the meeting, the chinese colour documentary "historical relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution" was shown.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Toyama Prefecture

(NCNA-English Toyama, May 25, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation visited toyama prefecture, japan, on may 23 and 24 and held a friendly match with japanese players in toyama city.

the delegation arrived here on may 23 from naha, okinawa, by plane. it was warmly welcomed by over 100 local people and those from nearby prefectures.

a reception in honour of the delegation was given the same evening by the toyama prefectural table tennis association. masao haoka, president of the association, kokichi nakata, governor of toyama prefecture, hideo kaii, mayor of toyama city, shimada, chairman of the toyama prefectural congress for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations, minoru yoshida, diet member of the liberal democratic party, and hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese delegation, spoke at the reception.

hsu yin-sheng and deputy leaders of the delegation lu ting and li fu-ten, accompanied by kinkazu saionji and others yesterday visited the former residence

of the late mr. kenzo matsumura, former adviser of the liberal democratic party, and the matsumura memorial hall at fukumitsu town in toyama prefecture. they met local activists of the japan-china friendship movement the same day. lu ting also attended a welcoming meeting held by the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association of okayama prefecture.

the chinese and japanese table tennis players held a friendly match here yesterday. in the men's team event, the chinese players won five to four, and in the women's team event, the chinese players won seven to two.

Japanese Football Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1972)

the narashino football team of japan flew in here today on a friendly match tour of china. the team is led by kyuta yamaguchi, council member of the japan society for physical culture and chairman of the chiba prefecture society for physical culture.

greeting the japanese team at the airport were tsou po-hsien, hsin cheng and li hui, leading members of chinese organizations concerned, as well as teachers and students of the preparatory school attached to the peking physical culture institute and of the peking sparetime sports school.

yu song jin, counsellor, and li gyong su, first secretary, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, were also present.

the narashino football team of japan came to china after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Kuwait Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of abbas habeeb munawer, member of parliament of the state of kuwait and member of the foreign affairs committee of the parliament, and franco youssef shihab, editorial director of the weekly "al ayyam".

present on the occasion was qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwait embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs and other organizations, including chou chiu-yeh, chou chuen, li sung-ling and hu li-peng.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Broadcast "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday began to broadcast the full text of chairman mao's work "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" in a special programme which will be completed on may 27.

an editor's note to this special programme says, "30 years have elapsed since the great leader chairman mao's brilliant works 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art' was published.

"chairman mao's 'talks' has inherited, defended and developed the marxist-leninist world outlook and the theories on literary and art; it has solved the basic problem of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and how to serve them. it has formulated the line and policy on the development of proletarian literature and art. this brilliant works of chairman mao is a marxist-leninist programmatic document on literature and art and a powerful weapon against the enemy in the ideological and cultural fields."

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Leaves Peking for Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1972)

hu ching-jui, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in mauritius, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Meeting Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 24, 1972)

a meeting of korean and chinese literary and art workers to mark the 30th anniversary of the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" was held here yesterday under the sponsorship of the ministry of culture and the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries.

present at the meeting were kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and secretary of the party's central committee; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the k.w.p. central committee; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of supreme people's assembly of korea and chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; kim gyong ryon, member of the k.w.p. central committee, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; li myon sang, member of the k.w.p. central committee, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literature and art unions; chang chol, alternate member of the k.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of culture; sin jin sun, alternate member of the k.w.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literature and art unions; chon se bong, alternate member of the k.w.p. central committee and chairman of the central committee of the korean writers' union; sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries; lieutenant general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of national defence; li man sok, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han byong hui, secretary of the k.w.p. pyongyang municipal committee, and representatives of the literary and art circles.

present on invitation were hsu ching-hsien, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china now on a friendly visit to korea, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chang ying-wu and tsung hsiu-jung, deputy leaders of the troupe and all the members of the troupe.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea and other officials of the embassy also attended the meeting.

placed respectfully on the platform of the meeting hall, the pyongyang grand theatre, were a portrait of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and a portrait of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people.

the national flags of korea and china were hanging side by side.

Li myon sang was the first to address the meeting. he expressed warm welcome to the shanghai dance drama troupe of china for its friendly visit to korea and conveyed the greetings of the korean people and men of literature and art to the chinese people, writers and artists. he said, "it is of significance that we are able to celebrate together with you, our brothers, the 30th anniversary of the 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art' by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people."

he praised the tremendous achievements of the chinese writers and artists under the guidance of comrade mao tsetung's revolutionary line. he said, "we sincerely rejoice as over our own over all the achievements made by the chinese people and men of literature and art in the development of proletarian literature and art and heartily and warmly wish them greater victory in their future work."

he pointed out that under the leadership of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, the korean people and men of literature and art have attained tremendous achievements both in revolution and construction and in the development of socialist literature and art.

he expressed the conviction that through the exchange of visits between the men of literature and art, the great friendship and militant solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples will be further strengthened. he said, "the militant fraternity, friendship and solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples are unbreakable because they were forged and cultivated personally by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung." "the korean people will always fight togetner with the fraternal chinese people in future struggles," he added.

comrade hsu ching-hsien began his speech by expressing heartfelt thanks to the ministry of culture and the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries for holding the meeting of korean and chinese men of literature and art to mark the 30th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". he paid high respects to comrade kim il sung, great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people.

he said: "bearing deep in mind the teachings of comrade kim il sung, the korean men of literature and art went deep into the realities and among the masses and created many excellent works, steadily advancing in the thick of the struggle, to encourage and educate the people in the revolutionary traditions and communist spirit. we warmly congratulate the fraternal korean people and men of literature and art on their great successes and will sincerely learn from your revolutionary spirit and precious experience. we sincerely wish you richer fruit in the future."

he then gave an account of the successful struggle of the chinese people and men of literature and art guided by the brilliant work of chairman mao and following chairman mao's revolutionary line. he said

that through the great storm of the great proletarian cultural revolution, china's socialist literature and art have further flourished and developed.

comrade hsu ching-hsien finally said that the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples are unshakable because they are cemented with blood in the past protracted struggle against the common enemy. the peoples of china and korea will forever unite and fight together till complete victory.

at the meeting, the korean and chinese men of literature and art staged a joint performance which won warm applause.

after the meeting, a banquet was given by the ministry of culture and the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries of korea.

China-Korea Friendship Association Greets Anniversary of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

the china-korea friendship association yesterday sent a message to the general association of korean residents in japan warmly greeting the 17th anniversary of its founding.

the message said: "in the past 17 years, the general association of korean residents in japan has firmly united the korean residents in japan around the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung, the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and waged persistent unremitting struggle against persecution by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, for defending the national democratic rights of korean residents in japan and for promoting peaceful unification of the fatherland. we wholeheartedly wish your association new and greater victories in future struggles.

"the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe together. in the protracted struggle against our common enemy, the people of our two countries have cemented a great militant friendship with blood. the chinese people will always, as in the past, resolutely support the struggle of the korean residents in japan for the defence of their national rights and interests, resolutely support the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and the south korean puppet clique and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland until complete victory is won.

"long live the great solidarity and militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation"

Premier Kim Il Sung Attends Performance of Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 25, 1972)

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife comrade kim song ae attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river" by the shanghai dance drama troupe of china at the pyongyang grand theatre this evening.

korean party and government leaders comrade choi yong kun and his wife, comrade kim il and his wife, comrade pak sung chul, comrade o jin u and his wife, comrade kim jung rin, comrade yang hyong sop and comrade o tae bong were present.

also present were nam il and hong won gil, vice-premiers of the cabinet; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the central committee of the north korean democratic party; pak sin dok, member of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the central committee of the religious chougu party; paek nam un, member of the w.p.k. central committee and chairman of the supreme people's assembly; li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan; members of the presidium of the central committee of the united democratic fatherland front of korea; kim gyong ryon, member of the w.p.k. central committee, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; heads of departments of the w.p.k. central committee; ministers of the cabinet; functionaries of party and government organs, mass organizations, science, education, literature, art, publication and press departments; generals of the korean people's army; working people of pyongyang, literary and art workers and fighters of the people's army.

when comrade kim il sung entered the theatre, he was greeted with a prolonged standing ovation and cheers of "manse" (hurrah).

hsu ching-hsien, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the shanghai c.p.c. municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean armistice commission, accompanied premier kim il sung and other leading korean comrades at the performance.

the performance drew repeated stormy applause and the theatre was permeated with an atmosphere of great friendship and militant solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples.

after the performance, huge portraits of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung were projected on the backdrop. premier kim il sung, choi yong kun, kim il, pak sung chul and other comrades, accompanied by leader of the troupe hsu ching-hsien and ambassador li yun-chuan, mounted the stage amidst prolonged applause.

the chinese artists warmly shouted: "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" and "long live the blood-sealed great friendship between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation"

premier kim il sung presented a flower basket to the chinese artists. he and the other korean leaders shook hands with them, warmly congratulating them on their success, and had a photograph taken with them.

after the performance, premier kim il sung and his wife comrade kim song ae received the main artists of the troupe.

present on the occasion were comrade choi yong kun and his wife, comrade kim il and his wife, comrade pak sung chul, comrade o jin u and his wife, comrade kim jung rin, comrade yang hyong sop and comrade li gye baek.

premier kim il sung had a very cordial talk with the artists.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Hsu Ching-hsien and Other Chinese Comrades

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 25, 1972)

comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, received this evening comrade hsu ching-hsien, leader of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china now on a friendly visit to korea, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and chang ying-wu and tsung hsiu-jung, deputy leaders of the troupe.

present on the occasion were choi yong kun, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, secretary of the party central committee and president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; kim il, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, secretary of the party central committee and first vice-premier of the cabinet; pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and second vice-premier of the cabinet; o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, secretary of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim jung rin, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and secretary of the party central committee; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and secretary of the party central committee; kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly and chairman of the central committee

of the north korean democratic party; li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan; li chang son; first vice-minister of culture; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and chang chol, alternate member of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-minister of culture.

also present on the occasion was chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

premier kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly talk with hsu ching-hsien and the other chinese comrades.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan Stops Over in Peking On Way Home from Ulan Bator

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

the party and state delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on its way home after taking part in the funeral of zhamsrangin sambu, president of the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia.

the vietnamese comrades were greeted at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including liang feng, chu chuan-hsien, mao pao-chung and hsiao huang.

on hand at the airport were:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and embassy officials;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy officials; and

s. sosorbaram, ambassador of the people's republic of mongolia to china, and embassy officials.

comrade chang chun-chiao hosted a banquet in honour of hoang van hoan and the other vietnamese comrades.

the banquet was alive with expressions of comradeship and brotherhood. comrade chang chun-chiao and comrade hoang van hoan proposed toasts to new victories in the war of the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of china and viet nam.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya of Democratic Yemen Receives Chinese Football Delegation

(NCNA-English Aden, May 25, 1972)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received all members of the chinese football delegation at the president's office yesterday evening. the delegation is led by sung yen-chuang with tung lien-pi as deputy leader.

chairman robaya had a cordial and friendly talk with them at the reception. he said: "we are very happy to see the chinese footballers coming to the people's democratic republic of yemen for a friendly visit. your visit will help to strengthen the friendly relations between the peoples and sportsmen of our two countries. we hope that such kind of visit will be increased." chairman robaya asked the chinese sportsmen to convey the best regards of the people of democratic yemen to chairman mao tsetung and the chinese people.

on behalf of all members of the delegation, sung yen-chuang expressed heartfelt thanks to chairman robaya and the government, people and sportsmen of democratic yemen for their kind regards towards the chinese sportsmen. the current visit, he said, provided a good chance for the chinese sportsmen to learn from the people of democratic yemen.

chairman robaya posed for a picture with the chinese sportsmen.

after the reception, chairman robaya gave a dinner in honour of the chinese guests.

abdulla bin salman, director of the presidential council office and chairman of the general football federation of democratic yemen, was present at the reception.

li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to democratic yemen, and wang hao, counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

President Siad Cables Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, yesterday sent a message to premier chou en-lai on his departure for home via shanghai. the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai,
prime minister,
people's republic of china,
peking

on the occasion of our departure for home via shanghai i take this opportunity to extend, on behalf of my delegation and in my own name, our profound gratitude to yourself, members of the government, party and people of the people's republic of china for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to us during our recent visit to your great and beautiful country. during our stay in china we were highly impressed by the political consciousness, dynamism and hard work of the chinese people under the wise leadership and guidance of chairman mao tsetung, the party and government. our two peoples share common historical experiences, policies and objectives as well as common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and reactionary forces. i am confident that the chinese people, under the political thought and teachings of chairman mao tsetung, will achieve the desired goals of socialist construction and economic progress on the basis of marxism-leninism. i am convinced that the development and further consolidation of the friendly relations between our two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence is not only in the fundamental interest of the chinese and somali peoples but is also conducive to the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation of the afro-asian peoples. our current visit has made important contributions to the enhancement of the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples and the strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. i wish to thank you for the tremendous efforts which you had made in this regard and the responsible way you handled our negotiations. please convey my heartfelt greetings to chairman mao tsetung, government and party leaders and the entire people of china. wishing you continued progress and prosperity.

maj. gen. mohamed siad barre

president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic

shanghai,

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Tour of Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

the government delegation of the syrian arab republic led by abdel halim khaddam, vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, left here by special plane this morning for a tour of shanghai and kwangchow. it is accompanied by ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister.

syrian ambassador to china youssef shakra is also with the delegation.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei and over 3,000 people in peking.

.present at the airport was sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national. union of cambodia.

peking airport today flew the national flags of syria and china. when abdel halim khaddam and the other distinguished syrian guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, people waved flowers and multi-coloured streamers and shouted slogans to express the profound militant friendship of the chinese people for the syrian people and their firm support for the syrian people, the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggression.

also present were:

han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang an-chu, leading member of the ministry of foreign trade; yu mei, vice-minister of communications; chang kuo-chuan, leading member of the state capital construction commission; and li hsueh-shih, leading member of the ministry of light industry; and leading members of other departments concerned including wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, chou chueh, chu chuan-hsien, tan tung, chu kai-yin, lu kuei and hsing jen-hsien; and

diplomatic officials of the syrian embassy in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Syrian Government Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 25, 1972)

the government delegation of the syrian arab republic led by abdel halim khaddam, vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, arrived here on a friendly visit today by special plane from peking in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying.

syrian ambassador to china youssef shakra arrived with the delegation.

the guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and yeh chang-ming, standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than 1,000 local people.

shanghai's hungchiao airport flew the national flags of syria and china. when vice-prime minister khaddam and

other distinguished syrian guests alighted from the plane and met the crowd of welcomers, people shouted: "firm support to the syrian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and syrian peoples exclamation" young people danced to express their friendly sentiments to the guests.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome vice-prime minister khaddam and the other syrian guests. the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship. in their speeches, liu yao-tsung and abdel halim khaddam hailed the profound militant friendship forged between the chinese and syrian peoples in their common struggle against imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression.

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and syrian ambassador youssef shakra attended the banquet.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Home Affairs Ministry Delegation Leaves Changsha for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 25, 1972)

the delegation of the ministry for home affairs of tanzania led by saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs, wound up a visit to hunan province and left changsha by train for kwangchow this afternoon. the delegation is accompanied by su chieh, chinese vice-minister of communications.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were shang tzu-chin, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura left for kwangchow with the delegation.

the distinguished tanzanian guests arrived here from shanghai by train yesterday. during their stay in hunan, they made a trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. the guests visited factories in changsha and were given a warm welcome by the workers. shang tzu-chin gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests at noon today.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuador Persists in Defending Rights Over 200-Mile Territorial Waters, Says Director of Naval Academy

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

ecuador, together with peru and chile, has persisted in defending the sovereign rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial limit, said the director of the naval academy of ecuador carlos flores in mexico city on may 23, according to a report from the mexican capital.

flores was making the statement when he was leading a delegation of the ecuadorian navy on a visit to mexico at the invitation of the mexican government.

flores said that the u.s. government has suspended "aid" to ecuador in retaliation for the defence of her sovereign rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and the capture of u.s. fishing boats intruding into her territorial waters. since the beginning of the year, ecuador has captured and detained 25 u.s. fishing boats intruding into her territorial waters, and the number of u.s. boats captured last year exceeded 50, he said.

flores emphasized that ecuador "has the freedom to defend her own sovereign rights". he declared, "what we defend in the 200-nautical miles is our right to develop industry with the natural resources which belong to us."

CHINA AND US

American Professor John King Fairbank Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and his wife gave a banquet here this evening in honour of professor john king fairbank at harvard university of the u.s.a., and his wife.

present at the banquet were vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, professors feng yu-lan, fei hsiao-tung and chien wei-chang as well as leading members of organizations concerned, including ko po-nien, wang yeh-chiu, ma chia-chun and cheng chi-hung.

China-America Relations Society Leader Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

thomas manton, leader of the china-america relations society, wound up a visit to peking and left here for home by air today.

he was seen off at the airport bychou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including hu hung-fan and cheng chi-hung.

thomas manton came to peking at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs after visiting china's 1972 spring export commodities fair held in kwangchow. chiao kuan-hua, vice-president of the host organization, met with thomas manton in peking.

Mrs. Snow Leaves Peking for Switzerland

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1972)

mrs. lois wheeler snow, kashin wheeler and christopher snow wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for switzerland by air today via kwangchow.

seeing them off at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, liao cheng-chih, wang kuo-chuan and wang hai-jung, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang ying, ching pu-chun, chang hsi-hsien and cheng chi-hung.

on hand were foreign friends in peking including frank coe, ruth coe, hans muller, nakamura and sidney shapiro.

kung pu-sheng is accompanying the guests to kwangchow.

mrs. snow and her party had visited wuhan, changsha, shaoshan, pinghsiang, chingkangshan, nanchang, hangchow, shanghai and suchou. kashin wheeler and christopher snow also toured yenan and sian. they were given warm welcome and cordial reception wherever they went.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Basketball Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 25, 1972)

the yugoslav basketball delegation led by cindric zeljko, vice-president of the yugoslav basketball association, concluded its friendly visit to nanking and left here for shanghai by train at noon today.

the delegation arrived in nanking on may 22 and was honoured at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial physical culture and sports commission in the evening. attending the banquet were hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and wang nai-ching, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee. chung hsuan, chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports commission, and delegation leader cindric zeljko socke at the banquet, wishing that the traditional friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and yugoslavia would constantly grow.

the yugoslav teams met the kiangsu provincial men's and women's teams and the shantung provincial men's team and the chinese young women's basketball team in friendly matches on the evenings of may 23 and 24. the fast-breaking yugoslav players showed sharp shooting whereas the chinese teams played a courageous game to give the visitors stiff competition. the keenly contested matches drew warm applause from the spectators.

while in nanking, the yugoslav delegation visited the local yangtze river bridge, the nanking film studio, the purple mountain observatory and scenic spots, and attended theatrical performances by members of the children's organization the nanking little red soldiers.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Conduct Penetrating Line Education With Three Fundamental Principles As An Important Part of the Content

by

Ch'ien Chün (前 军) and Hui Ch'ün (慧 群)
of Unit 4800 of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 24, 1972)

In the New Year joint editorial of two newspapers and one journal of the Center, it was pointed out that in conducting ideological and political line education and unfolding a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign, we must, in compliance with Chairman Mao's instructions, take as an important part of our effort the promotion of Marxism and not revisionism, unity and not disunity and straightforwardness and not plotting or scheming.

These three fundamental principles put forward by the great leader Chairman Mao incisively underline the laws of the two-line struggle within the Party and clearly spell out the essence of two-line struggle. They are a scientific summation of the historical experience of two-line struggle in our Party. They provide an orientation for our conduct of ideological and political line education in a penetrating way. To conscientiously study and resolutely uphold these three fundamental principles and further expose and criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in promoting revisionism, splittism and plotting or scheming in a vain attempt to alter the Party's line and policy and restore capitalism is of great significance to the strengthening of the ideological and organizational development of the Party, to the heightening of consciousness of the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and to the resolute prosecution of the revolution to the end.

Guide the Ideological and Political Line Education Toward A Greater Depth With the Three Fundamental Principles As An Important Part of the Content

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, the whole Party, the whole Army and the whole people, in compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Conduct education in ideology and political line," have conscientiously devoted themselves to reading and studies and unfolded a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign. A boost is provided for the continuous deepening of two-class, two-road and two-line struggle. Socialist activism of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals is aroused. The fruitful results of the great proletarian cultural revolution are consolidated and developed. An impetus is given to the continuous development of all fields of endeavor. Socialist construction is marked with increasing prosperity.

At present, how can we develop ideological and political line education more penetratingly? We associate the history and reality of two-line struggle with a repeated study of a series of directives on line education and criticism of revisionism and rectification issued by Chairman Mao since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, and come to understand deeply that the key to penetrating line education lies in incorporating as an important part of our work program the three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao: "To promote Marxism and not revisionism; to promote unity and not disunity; to promote straightforwardness and not plotting or scheming."

(1) "To promote Marxism and not revisionism": This is traditionally a fundamental problem of inner-Party two-line struggle and also a starting point and a fundamental aim of our ideological and political line education. Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought provides a theoretical basis for our Party's guiding thought. Our Party's experience of two-line struggle of 50 years shows that by doing things according to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we can achieve continuous victories in the revolutionary cause. If we depart from Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the revolutionary cause will suffer setbacks and fail.

We have come to understand that the core of Marxism calls for class struggle and line struggle and for the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship. Idealist transcendentalism, the theory of the dying out of class struggle, the bourgeois theory of human nature, the reactionary theory of productive forces and such stuff promoted by the chief authors of all opportunist lines just do not mix with Marxism and are anti-Marxist. From these anti-Marxist viewpoints, they concoct the "Left" or Right leaning opportunist line. It aims at leading the revolution down the evil road, abolishing the proletarian revolution and subverting the proletarian dictatorship.

With the "promotion of Marxism and not revisionism" taken as an important part of the content of line education, we lay hold of the main line struggle problems. Proper adherence to such a principle provides us with a correct political orientation and revolutionary guiding ideas and a theoretical basis.

(2) "To promote unity and not disunity": Doggedly upholding the unity of the proletarian ranks and the unity of the proletarian political party and the revolutionary people is an important Marxist principle and also a problem of line involving the proletariat and its political party. Practice of class struggle and line struggle shows that to carry out proletarian revolution and insist on continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship not only calls for a Marxist-Leninist political line but also requires the solution of the problem of an organizational line. This line means "unity and not disunity." The practice of promoting unity and not disunity in itself is a sharp struggle between two lines.

Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought tells us that the proletariat is the greatest class in human history. Its ultimate aim is to thoroughly overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and realize communism. To accomplish this great historical mission, the proletariat must strengthen itsunity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and rally the overwhelming majority of people around ourselves and isolate and trounce a handful of class enemies to the maximum extent.

The chief authors of all opportunist lines, on the other hand, oppose Marxism and the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship. They must create a division in the Party and a division between the Party and the masses of people in pushing their splittist line.

Therefore, to take "promoting unity and not disunity" as an important part of the content of line education in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive can give us a deeper understanding of the relations between Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist political line and organizational line. It enables us to resist better interference and sabotage by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their splittist line, continuously consolidate and strengthen the Party's unity and the unity between the Party and the people along the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party National Congress and propel the proletarian revolutionary cause forward.

(3) "To promote straightforwardness and not plotting or scheming": This is a problem of principle having a direct bearing on class struggle and line struggle. It provides a line of demarcation between proletarian revolutionaries and bourgeois ambitionists. Practice shows that all proletarian revolutionaries must doggedly adopt a straightforward approach. Straightforwardness is a revolutionary style attributed to the proletariat and its political party and an embodiment of the proletarian Party spirit. To plot and scheme is a bourgeois feature. True to their counter-revolutionary character, those bourgeois agents who have wormed their way into the Party and those sham Marxists must plot and scheme, spread rumors and use sophistry, and manage to get on by hook or by crook, where ideological

style and strategy and tactics are concerned. If they do not plot and scheme, they will have no way of covering up their counter-revolutionary features and will not be able to get by for a single day.

Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type are all two-faced counter-revolutionaries good at disguising themselves. They lift a red banner to fight the red banner. On the surface, they talk glibly and sweetly but secretly they are up to every trick and stop at nothing in plotting and scheming as they want nothing more than to be double-dealers. But they cannot act against the revolution with their true features fully covered up. Led by Chairman Mao, our Party doggedly uphold Marxism, unity and straightforwardness and have shattered their counter-revolutionary plots once and again. Like their opportunist predecessors, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have at last been swept into the dust bin of history.

Therefore, by taking "promotion of straightforwardness and not intrigues and plots" as an important part of the content of line education in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we can lay hold of the weapon to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raise our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and correctly carry out and energetically defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With An Eye to the Three Fundamental Principles, We Must Conscientiously Study the Historical Experience of Inner-Party Line Struggle and Grasp the Laws of Line Struggle

With attention fixed on the three fundamental principles, we study repeatedly the important works written by the great leader Chairman Mao at the crucial moments of line struggle and conscientiously study the historical experience of inner-Party two-line struggle. It is deeply realized that from the high plane of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao are a profound reflection of the objective laws governing the inner-Party two-line struggle. Therefore, in conducting ideological and political line education, we must firmly stick to the three fundamental principles and combine theory with practice and historical struggle with current struggle in the conscientious study of the historical experience of inner-Party two-line struggle. Only by acting in this way can we draw a clear line of distinction between the two lines in struggle and lay hold of the laws of the two-line struggle and fundamentally raise consciousness of the two-line struggle.

For half a century, our Party experienced repeated serious line struggles such as the struggle of the Marxist-Leninist line represented by Chairman Mao against the "Left" and Right leaning opportunist line of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, Ch'ü Ch'iu-pai, Li Li-san, Lo Chang-lung, Wang Ming and Chang Kuo-t'ao during the new democratic revolutionary period and the struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Kao Kang, Jao Shu-shih, P'eng Te-huai, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers during the socialist revolutionary period. An analysis and study of the repeated line struggles within the Party shows that every struggle has its

"characteristics" being different in concrete content and in form but, fundamentally speaking, the repeated struggles all revolved round the question of adherence to the three fundamental principles or opposition to them.

During the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was locked up in an acute struggle with Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Right leaning opportunist line. At that time, Ch'en Tu-hsiu, a self-styled advocate of Marxism but actually a sham Marxist, took no part in the workers' movement and no part in practical struggle, opposed the Marxist doctrine of violent revolution, pushed a capitulationist line, and gave up Party leadership over peasants, the urban petty bourgeoisie and middle bourgeoisie, especially leadership over the armed forces, so that the spectacular Great Revolution at last failed. Later, he again organized a Trotskyite-Chen liquidation group in a vain attempt to split the Party but got nowhere.

To fight Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Rightist opportunist line, the great leader Chairman Mao applied Marxist-Leninist standpoints, viewpoints and methods to a close and systematic investigation and study of the political and economic positions of various classes of Chinese society. He wrote such brilliant works as "Analyses of the Classes in Chinese Society," "Report on Investigation of the Hunan Peasant Movement," etc. The whole Party was guided in doggedly following the Marxist-Leninist line and policy. Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Right leaning opportunist line was thoroughly exposed and criticized. The Chinese revolution was enabled to move ahead along the correct line.

During the period of the land reform revolutionary war, Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line was again locked up in a heated struggle with Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line. Renegade Wang Ming proclaimed himself a "100 percent Bolshevik." By subtly and cunningly lifting the banner of an "anti-Li Li-san line," he usurped Party leadership and pushed an opportunist line more "Left" oriented than the line of Li Li-san. He vigorously promoted sectarianism and carried out activities to split the Party. A great loss was caused to the revolution.

The great leader Chairman Mao led the whole Party in firmly following the Marxist-Leninist line and policy and waged a resolute struggle against Wang Ming and his kind. To eliminate the influence of Wang Ming's "Left" leaning opportunist line politically and ideologically, Chairman Mao personally led a great rectification campaign and organized the whole Party to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and dialectical materialism and historical materialism. The Marxist-Leninist level of the whole Party was raised. Through criticism and self-criticism, the whole Party achieved new unity on the basis of Marxist principles. A victory was assured for the War of Resistance Against Japan and for the People's Liberation War.

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, under the condition of the proletarian dictatorship, the two-line struggle revolving around the three fundamental principles within our Party became acute

and complex. Outwardly Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers of his type preached Marxism but actually they were promoting revisionism. Outwardly they cried for unity but actually they were seeking a split. To your face, they said nice things but behind your back, they plotted and schemed in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. The great leader Chairman Mao knew everything and led the whole Party and the whole people to doggedly uphold Marxism, revolutionary unity and straightforwardness, conduct line education, unfold a criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and criticize widely and penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Their true counter-revolutionary features as advocates of revisionism, splittism and plotters and schemers were exposed in time. Their vicious plots were smashed.

Experience of repeated struggles in the Party tells us that the chief authors of all opportunist lines are bound to get involved with revisionism, splittism and intrigues and plots in opposing the three fundamental principles, true to their counter-revolutionary features. The chief authors of all opportunist lines always first oppose Marxism-Leninism theoretically and politically and always cling to their opportunist and revisionist programs to attain their aim of altering the Party's line and policy and altering the proletarian character of the Party.

Therefore, to promote Marxism or revisionism is a main problem of the two-line struggle. To promote unity or splittism, or to promote straightforwardness or intrigues and plots is decided by the promotion of Marxism or revisionism. Political opportunism and revisionism will inevitably lead to splittism. When the chief authors of all opportunist lines promote opportunism and revisionism politically and promote splittism organizationally, they will resort to double-dealing methods and intrigues and plots, where the ideological style and strategy and tactics are concerned. The same applies to everyone from Bernstein and Kautsky to swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

But historical dialectics is ruthless. Repeated inner-Party struggles have always resulted in Marxism triumphing over revisionism, unity triumphing over splittism, straightforwardness triumphing over intrigues and plots. No matter how well-hidden they are, how high they climb up and how many disguises they assume, bourgeois ambitionists like Liu Shao-ch'i and other big names cannot run away from their doom. We must further unfold ideological and political line education and conscientiously study the historical experience of inner-Party two-line struggle with attention focused on the three fundamental principles.

In Keeping With the Spirit of the Three Fundamental Lines, We Must Vigorously Transform World Outlook and Consciously Carry Out Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

"A change in world outlook is the most fundamental one." We have come to understand deeply that the three fundamental principles advanced by Chairman Mao fully agree with the spirit of Chairman Mao's five requirements

for the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. The three fundamental principles have scientifically summed up the experience of two-line struggle in the Party and are a sharp weapon for us to discern and criticize those bourgeois conspirators and ambitionists who have wormed their way into the Party. The three fundamental principles provide a full summation of the proletarian world outlook and a deep revelation and criticism of the bourgeois world outlook. They are our powerful ideological weapon in overcoming various non-proletarian ideas, rectifying evil trends and seriously transforming our world outlook. Therefore, working vigorously at the transformation of the world outlook in keeping with the spirit of the three fundamental principles is an important task in our conducting penetrating line education.

Our Party's historical experience of 50 years shows that the two-line struggle in the political field, the struggle between Marxism and revisionism, the struggle between unity and division, or the struggle between straightforwardness and plotting or scheming is in essence a struggle between two different world outlooks. To promote Marxism and revolutionary unity and firmly adopt a straightforward approach is a concentrate embodiment of the proletarian world outlook and methodology. To promote revisionism, splittism and plotting or scheming is a concentrated reflection of the bourgeois world outlook and methodology tenaciously upheld by the chief authors of all opportunist lines. Only by seriously transforming theworld outlook in strict conformity with the spirit of the three fundamental principles can we firmly and unswervingly carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To strive assiduously for the transformation of the world outlook in keeping with the spirit of the three fundamental principles, we must conscientiously study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, shatter bourgeois idealism and metaphysics, and foster the proletarian world outlook representing dialectical materialism and historical materialism. The bourgeois world outlook represented by idealism and metaphysics is a philosophical basis for the opportunist line. Those bourgeois agents who have wormed their way into the Party always start out with opposition to materialism and dialectics and advocation of idealism and metaphysics in pushing the opportunist line and promoting revisionism, splittism and plotting.

To push the opportunist line and revisionist line, Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in the thirties peddled "national defense literature." After the founding of the State, they sparked the third big struggle on the philosophical front and stopped at nothing in spreading such sinister stuff as idealist transcendentalism.

From these historical facts, we can clearly see that political struggle is interwoven with philosophical struggle. Every political struggle is accompanied by a heated battle between materialism and dialectics on the

one hand and idealism and metaphysics on the other. Only by conscientiously studying dialectical materialism and historical materialism and criticizing idealism and metaphysics can we have a deep understanding of the spiritual essence of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and firmly carry out the three fundamental principles.

The three fundamental principles put forward by Chairman Mao provide an important guarantee for every one of our Communist Party members and revolutionary fighters in overcoming various non-proletarian ideas and rectifying evil trends and adhering to a correct political orientation.

Chairman Mao pointed out incisively that in the revolutionary ranks the "various non-proletarian ideas are a big obstacle to the implementation of the Party's correct line." Various non-proletarian ideas and evil trends are a reflection of the bourgeois world outlook and are out of line with the spirit of the three fundamental principles.

In the heated struggle between the two lines, some fail to distinguish between right and wrong and blindly follow an erroneous line. One important reason is that they have not undergone transformation in their non-proletarian ideas and bourgeois evil trends.

Therefore, to study and carry out properly the three fundamental principles and doggedly take the spirit of the three fundamental principles as a guide to our action is a need in class struggle and line struggle and also a need for the ideological revolutionization of every revolutionary fighter. Only by upholding the spirit of the three fundamental principles and continuously overcoming various non-proletarian ideas and evil trends, penetrating into the world of reality to make investigations and studies and seriously transforming our own subjective world in transforming the objective world can we in the two-line struggle keep a clear head, maintain a firm stand, lift a clearly marked banner without getting duped and deceived and consciously carry out and defend Chairman Mao's Marxist-Leninist line and policy and carry revolution through to the end.

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Use Literature and Art As a Weapon in Line Education

- A certain Peking PLA unit develops spare-time literary and art activities to raise consciousness of commanders and fighters

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 24, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch, May 20, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "literature and art is subordinate to politics but in turn produces a great impact on politics," the Party branch of the 5th company of a certain Peking PLA unit makes a point of giving play to the fighting role of revolutionary literature and art and associates the weapon of literature and art with line education in conducting ideological and political line education. Splendid results are achieved.

The 5th company was a Red Army company formed in the days of Chingkangshan. In those years of revolutionary war, this company constantly carried out literary and art activities in various forms to arouse the revolutionary activism of commanders and fighters in winning victories in fighting. After the beginning of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Party branch of the 5th company constantly organizes commanders and fighters to study Chairman Mao's various teachings such as "All culture or literature and art belong to particular classes and particular political lines." The glorious traditions of the period of revolutionary war are carried on and developed. The orientation for making literature and art serve proletarian politics as well as workers, peasants and soldiers is doggedly followed. Spare-time literary and art activities are made supplemental to political education. In the course of line education, the Party branch leads the acting and singing group to study one step ahead to get acquainted with the contents of an educational program, so as to use revolutionary literature and art for ideological mobilization.

Political instructor Hsiung Yen-ming joined the comrades of the acting and singing group in studying documents and writing and staging "The Reactionary Group Is Bound To Perish!" Along with others, he also exposed the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who vainly tried to split the Party, plotting to change our socialist system and subvert the proletarian dictatorship. This aroused the fighters' revolutionary wrath. The commanders and fighters unfolded further revolutionary mass criticism against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

The Party branch of the 5th company paid attention to tackling the problems in line education by carrying out spare-time literary and art activities with specific targets in mind. The acting and singing group of this company lined up successively several tens of literary and art programs. This helped effectively toward line education.

In military training last winter, the Party branch found that some squads and platoons were not mobile and flexible enough in the application

of Chairman Mao's strategical and tactical principles. To solve this problem simultaneously with the conducting of education in the history of struggle between two military lines for the whole company, the Party branch decided to let company commander Chou Kuo-fu join the acting and singing group in studying the creation of a short play, "A Bayonet Duel." The play tells how, because the 2nd squad seriously applies Chairman Mao's strategical idea of "concentrating a superior force to annihilate the enemy one by one," it beats the 1st squad in a bayonet exercise. The presentation of this play gave everyone a living education. Then, the Party branch took the content of "A Bayonet Duel" as a topic for discussion and unfolded a company-wide debate. In the course of discussion, everyone conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's military thinking and applied the examples set in fighting by this unit to an effective criticism of the bourgeois military line. Consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian military line was strengthened.

In conducting line education, the Party branch of the 5th company pays great attention to compiling literary and art numbers illustrating typical cases that emerged through line education. Such numbers were used for educating members of the company. The fruitful results of line education were further consolidated and developed.

From September last year, the 5th company stayed in the countryside in execution of an assignment. After the Hung-ch'i magazine issued a short comment, "Important Teaching Material for Ideological and Political Line Education," the Party branch immediately carried out line education, with the "Internationale" and the "Three Main Rules of Discipline and Eight Points for Attention" as teaching material. There followed the appearance of a continuous flow of good men and good deeds.

Early one morning, when working indoors, fighter Li Wu-chü of the 1st machine gun squad inadvertently broke a small iron pot of Landlady Big Sister Chang's. He went to the Services Society to buy a new one. Back from work, Big Sister Chang found her old iron pot turned into a new one. She knew what was the matter. She immediately returned the new pot to the Services Society. She told the attendant not to sell the same article to a certain PLA serviceman. At night, Li Wu-chü found some money tucked in his quilt. He counted it. It was the exact amount he had paid for the iron pot. He knew that Big Sister Chang had returned the iron pot to the seller. The next day he went to make the purchase again. But the attendant declined to oblige him. Later,he bought Big Sister Chang an iron pot with the help of others. He impressed on the latter the great significance of observance of the three main rules of discpline and eight points for attention. He was hailed by the masses. The Party branch immediately urged the acting and singing group to take this incident as a theme for a short play, "A Small Iron Pot," for the stage. This gave the commanders and fighters a living education.

There was no end to the moving deeds about the company cherishing the people and serving the people. Once, landlady Sister-in-Law Lu fell sick. The fighters of the 7th squad got her a doctor. After a course of treatment,

she failed to improve. They sent her by a cart to the hsien hospital for treatment. As Big Sister-in-Law could not walk unaided to the lavatory, they carried her on their backs. Thanks to the care and attention of the fighters of the 7th squad, she recovered very soon. Moved to tears, she said, "The troops trained by Chairman Mao love the people more warmly than their own parents!"

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STORY TELLING

Revolutionary Story Tellers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 23, 1972)

In the suburban and rural areas skirting Shanghai, mass activities of telling revolutionary stories have been carried out perseveringly for 14 years. Since the great cultural revolution, activities of telling revolutionary stories have developed further in the rural areas. The revolutionary story tellers have contributed actively to the struggle of occupying the cultural positions in the countryside with the proletarian ideology. At present, whether in fields and courtyards, or at bus terminals and piers, or in tea houses or restaurants, everywhere can be seen the revolutionary story tellers carrying out activities. The revolutionary stories they tell inspire the fighting spirit of the masses and are welcomed by the broad masses.

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"Native Writers" Welcomed by the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

In May, in areas south of the Yangtze River, the fragrance of vegetables pervades the air and the waves of wheat roll on and on in the wind. On both banks of the Huangp'u River there is an inspiring scene of a bumper harvest. The spare-time propaganda team of Hsinwu commune, Sungchiang hsien, is telling stories and give shows for the masses. A lively and vivid scene is attracting the attention of the audience. The poor and lower-middle peasants cannot help smiling and laughing and praise the "native writers" for having created such fine works.

"Native writer" is an intimate name by which the poor and lower-middle peasants call a member of the commune's spare-time creation group. The revolutionary stories told and the short plays presented by this propaganda team are fruits of the arduous labor of the spare-time creation group. Most of the members of the creation group are former revolutionary story tellers of various brigades. At first, they only told stories written by other people and could not write an original story. They learned from practice that they should not be content with telling stories written by other people. The fiery struggle of the three major revolutionary movements inspired them to take up the pen to eulogize the poor and lower-middle peasants, the people's communes, the great Party and the great leader Chairman Mao. Under the Party's leadership, the story tellers from various brigades got together with activities in literary and art activities to set up a spare-time creation group of the commune.

One who serves the poor and lower-middle peasants should not be separated from the land which the poor and lower-middle peasants irrigate with their sweat through day and night. Comrades of the spare-time creation group took root deep among the masses. They took the rake with one hand and the pen with the other. Their clothes were wet with sweat and stained with mud. They accumulated a great deal of material for writing. In the past eight years, they wrote more than 800 revolutionary stories, short plays, poems and other works which the masses loved to see and hear.

Ch'i Yung-fang is an old story teller of the creation group. People say that he disseminates Mao Tse-tung's thought wherever he tells revolutionary stories. He did not go to school when he was young. After getting rid of illiteracy in 1955, he studied diligently and was preoccupied with his work, labored and wrote stories simultaneously, enthusiastically eulogizing the Party and Chairman Mao and the poor and lower-middle peasants. One day, he and the commune members were laboring in the fields. While others were taking a rest, an old poor peasant went to examine the crops of the production team. He discovered that river water kept pouring into a field and the crops were about to be ruined. Despite the cold, this old poor peasant jumped at once into the river to shut the sluice gate. He failed in the first attempt, but he tried a second time and a third time and eventually succeeded in shutting the sluice gate. Ch'i Yung-fan was deeply touched by the lofty spirit of this old poor peasant of being devoted to the collective. That night, he could not get into sleep and the huge image of the old poor peasant kept recurring in his mind. He got up right away and compiled a revolutionary story of this incident. The next day, many commune members heard the new story compiled by him. They expressed their will to learn from this old poor peasant and to show concern for the cause of the collective.

There Is Struggle Everywhere in the Course of A Long March

The revolutionary stories are a sharp weapon with which we occupy the cultural positions in the countryside with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Like any other newborn thing, the road of development of activities of telling revolutionary stories has not at all been even and smooth. In defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art, the revolutionary story group of Chinlien brigade, Hsuching commune, Ch'ingp'u hsien, perseveringly carry out activities of telling revolutionary stories and has waged struggle time and again against the revisionist black line of literature and art pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

In 1962, in a frenzied attempt to restore capitalism, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type fanned evil winds, and the handful of freaks and monsters also came forward, adding fuel to fire. Black plays and black stories of gods and ghosts and of emperors, kings, generals and ministers were rife in the cultural positions in the countryside. Chairman Mao issued a great call, "Never forget class struggle," like a bolt out of the

blue, brightening the people's eyes. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching and under the leadership of the brigade Party branch, a few revolutionary youths of Chinlien brigade set up a revolutionary story group to tell revolutionary stories in a big way. In the initial period, their activities of telling revolutionary stories met with such a success that the morale of the poor and lower-middle peasants was boosted and the class enemies were demoralized. At that moment, a bad element wanted to match strength with the revolutionary story tellers. He called some ten teenagers and children together and told them stories of ghosts and gods and disseminated superstitious ideas among them. Upon discovering this, the revolutionary story tellers hurried to the spot where this bad element released poison and, fighting tit for tat, told revolutionary stories in a big way. Justice overwhelmed the evil. Seeing the situation unfavorable to him, this bad element fled in silence.

After that, the class enemies regarded the activities of telling revolutionary stories as a thorn in their flesh and tried every possible means to smother this newborn thing in its cradle. When threats failed, they resorted to inducement with material gains, in a frenzied attempt to divert the revolutionary story tellers from the track of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art. The revolutionary story tellers conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and continuously raised their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle. Time and again they saw through the tricks of the class enemies of using literature and art to restore capitalism.

The activities of telling revolutionary stories developed briskly in the course of struggle in this brigade. On the eve of the great cultural revolution, the number of revolutionary story tellers in this brigade increased from only a few to more than 20. At present, each production team has two or three story tellers. The story tellers have created more than 20 revolutionary stories and told stories on more than 2,000 occasions, playing an active role in pushing forward the three major revolutionary struggles in the countryside.

Cultivating New Seedlings in the Vast Countryside

Illuminated by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art, large groups of distinguished revolutionary story tellers have grown up quickly. Shen Fen-t'i is an outstanding woman story teller in the new proletarian army of literature and art. In June 1966, Shen Fen-t'i, a graduate from a junior middle school, came to settle in Hunghsing brigade, Fengwei commune, Chinshan hsien, in response to Chairman Mao's great call "In our vast rural areas, there is plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." The brigade Party branch assigned her the task of organizing a team of revolutionary story tellers. When she, daughter of a worker, received this task, the Party branch secretary said meaningfully to her: "Little Shen, what has been assigned to you is not an ordinary task but a fighting position handed to you by the poor and lower-middle peasants!" In excitement, she opened her copy of the "Talks." Chairman Mao's great

teaching, "In the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to particular classes and are geared to particular political lines," made her understand more clearly that her task was not just telling stories and singing songs and promoting recreational activities, but was a fight to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. With the support of the Party branch, Hunghsing brigade very quickly set up its group of revolutionary story tellers.

Lying a few li away from Hunghsing brigade is a small township called Ch'aonit'an. Although this is a small town, yet because it is situated in a border area between Shanghai and Chekiang Province, many travellers pass by it and the tea house there is often filled to capacity. In the spring festival of one year, a man stole into this tea house to tell old stories about emperors, kings, generals and ministers and about scholars and great beauties. Shen Fen-t'i flew into a rage when he learned about this. She thought to herself: How should the socialist cultural position in the countryside be occupied by old feudal literature? She immediately led a few story tellers and walked in broad strides into the tea house. In front of the capacity audience, she, in her clear and loud voice, told a revolutionary story, entitled, "Never Forget Class Struggle." The noisy audience became quiet instantly. As soon as the story ended, the audience praised, saying: "The story teller has today taught us a living lesson of class education." Some poor and lower-middle peasants composed a song: Black books and black plays are like arsenic; they are like a soft knife which cuts and wounds. The revolutionary stories are fine; they remind us never to forget class struggle.

Nourished by the rain and sunshine of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Shen Feng-t'i modestly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Her ideological feelings went through a profound change. She scored inspiring results in the activities of telling revolutionary stories. In 1970, she had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and was elected a member of the CCP committee of Chinshan hsien. She assumed the heavy responsibility of deputy secretary of the brigade Party branch.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

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PLA THEATRICALS

PLA Mobile Song and Dance Troupe on Coastal Islands

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 27, 1972)

a mobile song and dance troupe of the chinese people's liberation army tours the coastal wanshan islands on the south china sea all year round and in all weather to propagate mao tsetung thought in art form. it has won the affection of the armymen who call it "a cavalry of artists on the sea".

the 24-member troupe from the p.l.a. kwangchow units acts in line with chairman mao's teaching "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." carrying simple musical instruments and knapsacks, they make the rounds of army barracks, sentry posts and fishing villages to entertain armymen and civilians with varied programmes. they are versatile artists -- singers, dancers and instrumentalists.

displaying the p.l.a.'s revolutionary tradition of hard struggle, they brave rugged terrain and stormy weather to go where they are scheduled to perform.

last september the troupe toured the islands in poor weather. it was about to leave for another island one day when a storm broke. their hosts urged the artists to stay for a couple of days to avoid the risky "tiger mouth" strait on their route in bad weather. but they replied that crossing was a test to their revolutionary will and got aboard a vessel for the island. three hours later they arrived, wet through and seasick. though tired, they performed that evening.

the troupe performs wherever it is convenient for the audience, either on the docks, on ships or in the fields and at worksites. one day they camped in the dusk after two performances. but they set out again for a small detachment living in the woods as soon as they learned that the unit was going to leave the next day on duty.

in addition to performing, the army artists try their best to serve the armymen and the people. they often bring fresh water to the islands and lent a hand giving hair-cuts, cooking food and washing clothes for the soldiers. the islanders were moved and said to them: "you serve us heart and soul when you represent the proletarian heroes on the stage and follow their examples off stage."

they help train amateur literary and art workers from among the armymen and fishermen, and this is promoting cultural activities on the islands.

INDUSTRY

High-Precision Weigh-Bridge Made in Northeast China Factory

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 27, 1972)

the talien weights and balances factory in northeast china's liaoning province has produced a high-precision weigh-bridge used in railway transportation and in industrial and mining enterprises.

it can measure weights ranging from 7.5 kilogrammes to 150 tons. tolerance is one in 7,500, or 20 kilogrammes in a weight of 150 tons.

it is electrically controlled and automatic in weighing and recording, finishing all the work for measuring the weight of a wagon in 40 seconds.

tested by the ministries of communications and light industry and the chinese academy of weights and measures, it was up to advanced standard in sensitivity and precision.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Afghan National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to mohammed zahir shah, king of afghanistan, expressing warm congratulations on the national day of the kingdom of afghanistan. the message reads:

his majesty mohammed zahir shah,
king of afghanistan,
kabout

on the occasion of the national day of the kingdom of afghanistan, i express warm congratulations to your majesty and the afghan people on behalf of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

may the kingdom of afghanistan enjoy prosperity and well-being. may the friendly and good-neighbourly relations between china and afghanistan grow stronger and develop continuously.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

may 26, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Afghan National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to dr. abdul zahir, prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan, expressing warm congratulations on the national day of the kingdom of afghanistan. the message reads:

his excellency dr. abdul zahir,
prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan,

kabout

on the occasion of the national day of the kingdom of afghanistan, i express warm congratulations to your excellency, the royal government of afghanistan and the afghan people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may the afghan people continuously achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between china and afghanistan develop unceasingly.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

may 26, 1972

Afghan Ambassador to China Gives Independence Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

mohammad osman sidky, afghan ambassador to china, and madame sidky gave a reception in the embassy here this evening to celebrate the independence day of afghanistan.

attending the reception were li hsien-nien, vice-premier; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade.

ambassador sidky and foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador sidky referred to the continuous struggles waged by the afghan people for national independence. he said that since the proclamation of its independence afghanistan, as a peace-loving country, had been advancing along the road of strengthening the mainstays of freedom, promoting a course of solidarity with the peoples struggling for self-determination, a course at friendship with all the peoples of the world, at supporting international cooperation.

ambassador sidky added: "based on this, is the traditional neutrality of afghanistan, that is being implemented in the contemporary world in the form of the policy of positive and active non-alignment."

the ambassador said: "china and afghanistan are friendly neighbours and our friendship has a long history. in spite of differences in social systems our relations have always been based on amicable terms. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two nations, our friendship has developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect.

"trade and economical cooperation between our two countries have started on sound basis and are developing.

it is worth mentioning that chinese financial and technical assistance in some of the projects in afghanistan are appreciated by our people and government."

ambassador sidky spoke highly of the achievements in various fields made by the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao. he said: "we believe that the role of the people's republic of china in the international affairs helps toward world peace, progress and the well-being of humanity." on behalf of the chinese government and people, foreign minister chi peng-fei expressed warm congratulations to the royal government of afghanistan and the afghan people.

he said: "the afghan people are a great people. they have waged long and valiant struggles against imperialist and colonialist aggression and defended their national independence and dignity. at present, under the leadership of his majesty king mohammed zahir shah, the royal government of afghanistan and the afghan people are pursuing a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty and developing their national economy. we express our appreciation and admiration for this and sincerely wish the kingdom of afghanistan continuous new successes in the cause of national construction.

"there exists a profound traditional friendship between the peoples of china and afghanistan. since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have made new progress on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. afghanistan consistently supported the restoration to the people's republic of china of its legitimate seat in the united nations, and for this we wish to express our gratitude. not long ago, his excellency shafiq, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of afghanistan, paid a friendly visit to our country, which made a new contribution to the enhancement of the friendship between china and afghanistan. we believe that, with the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and afghanistan will surely grow stronger and develop daily."

present were leading members of chinese departments including kuo lu, hsieh hua, huang tso-chen, ting hsi-lin, chiao shan-min, chang pin, chiao pei-hsin, li ching-chuan, ma jen-hui, ti fu-tsai, chih chun, chen wen-chun, tan tung, han hsu, hsu han-ping and wang chen.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

a 15-member friendship visiting group from albania arrived here by plane today. the head of the group is todi kokoneshi, an instructor under the central committee of the albanian party of labour, and the deputy head is murat sali tafa.

the group was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations ti wen-wei, cheng chih-ping, ting ping, hsing jen-hsien, han kuang-yeh and hsu chung-ching.

jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, was also present.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Leaves Shanghai for Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 27, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of the people's republic of albania led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee, left here by special train this morning for a visit to nanking.

present at the railway station to give the albanian comrades-in-arms a warm send-off were ma tien-shui, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; feng kuo-chu and chu yung-chia, standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of organizations concerned.

other well-wishers included representatives of art and literary circles and more than 1,000 people.

people danced and sang to express their deep revolutionary friendship for the albanian people. when bidding farewell, artists of both countries encouraged each other to create more and still better works in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

the troupe was honoured on may 25 evening at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. comrades ma tien-shui and mantho bala made heart-warming speeches at the banquet.

ma tien-shui said: acting upon comrade enver hoxha's teachings, the albanian literary and art workers have made remarkable achievements along the direction indicated by the party for literary and art work. the performance of the albanian ballet troupe has deeply impressed the shanghai people, and made it possible for us to learn the rich, valuable experience of the albanian artists. we rejoice over every achievement made by the albanian people and art and literary workers, our close comrades-in-arms. your victories are also ours.

comrade bala in his speech conveyed the albanian people's warm feelings and revolutionary friendship for the fraternal shanghai people. he said: in this unforgettable may, we celebrated with entnusiasm the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". the programmatic "talks" has become a guiding document in the proletarian revolutionary movement in literature and art. in china's modern revolutionary repertoire one feels the throbs of the pulses of the chinese people who have grasped mao tsetung thought, and sees the image and new mental outlook of the steeled chinese workers, peasants and soldiers. we highly appraise the achievements you have made in literature and art.

the albanian ballet troupe gave two performances of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" and one performance of music, songs and dances in shanghai. the albanian artists' excellent performance was warmly received by more than 30,000 people.

during their stay in the city the albanian comrades-in-arms visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition and factories and performed for workers. they received warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Royal Society Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

the delegation of the royal society of britain led by sir alan hodgkin left here by air for a visit to southern china. it will then leave china for home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chu ko-chen, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of chinese organizations and chinese scientific workers chin li-sheng, pei shih-chang, hou teh-feng, liu ta-kang, pan chun and tien yeh.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

the economic delegation of the union of burma, with u lwin, minister for planning and finance, as its leader, and u chein hai, director of the ministry's foreign economic relations department, as its deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit here and left by air this afternoon on a trip to nanking and other parts of southern china. the delegation is being accompanied by chiao kuei-yuan, director of a bureau of the state capital construction commission.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries, hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao, liu ai-jan, wang ping-chen, ma chiang-ta, kao ming-ching, li chien-wen, kuo tung-chun, cheng fei, hsing jen-hsien and wang chien-wen, as well as a crowd of more than two thousand.

also present were u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and his wife, and burmese embassy officials.

as minister u lwin and the other distinguished burmese guests, accompanied by minister fang yi and others, bade farewell to the masses, the people waved bouquets and shouted slogans to express the friendship of the chinese people for the burmese people.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited factories, a commune, scenic spots and historical sites. it attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Visit Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 26, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk, ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia and other distinguished cambodian guests, visited the lungchiang electrical applicances factory here today, and were given a warm welcome by the workers. they were accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, liu kuang-tao, first vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee,

and she ching-hang, chairman of the harbin municipal revolutionary committee.

the whole factory was astir when the distinguished cambodian guests arrived at ten a.m. thousands of workers waved bouquets, clapped their hands and shouted slogans to pay tribute to the heroic and militant cambodian people.. leading members of the factory gave samdech sihanouk a brief account of the plant's production and showed the distinguished cambodian guests round the workshops.

accompanying the guests on the visit were also leading members of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed locally fu kuei-ching, kuo chiang, hsia kuang-ya, kuan chou and wei sheng-hua, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

special envoy ieng sary and other cambodian guests visited the harbin bearing plant this afternoon in the company of liu kuang-tao and she ching-hang. they were given a warm welcome by workers there.

Harbin Soiree in Honor of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 27, 1972)

the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee arranged a soiree today to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

artistes of the province sang for the first time the song "long live people's china exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation" composed by samdech sihanouk during his present tour of northeast china. it drew prolonged applause from the audience. after the performance, liu kuang-tao, first vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, cordially shook hands with samdech sihanouk to warmly congratulate him on his successful work.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accompanied at the soiree by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army.

the artistes also presented "remembrance of china", a song composed by samdech sihanouk, and songs and dances depicting the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and other chinese songs and dances and acrobatics.

the soiree was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and cambodia. at the

end of the performance, samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and liu kuang-tao, went on stage, presented the artistes with a basket of flowers and warmly congratulated them on their success.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling attended the soiree.

this morning, samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests made an excursion to the sunghua river and visited the harbin children's park in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and liu kuang-tao. they received warm welcome from revolutionary people, armymen and children. in the children's park, samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguisned guests were invited to have a ride on the children's train and saw a football match and a theatrical show performed by children. samdech sihanouk expressed his warm greetings to chinese children on their healthy growth under the kind attention of chairman mao. he hailed the unbreakable and ever-lasting friendship between the young people of cambodia and china.

in the afternoon, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished guests visited the tungchiang transistor factory in the company of liu kuang-tao and were given a warm welcome by the workers there. special envoy ieng sary congratulated the workers on the achievements they had made under the guidance of chairman mao's principle "maintain independence, keep the initiative in our own hands and rely on our own efforts".

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Medical Workers Leave Cairo for Home

(NCNA-English Cairo, May 26, 1972)

hsin yu-ling and two other chinese medical workers concluded their friendly visit to egypt and left here this evening for home.

director of the department for public relations of the egyptian ministry of health ahmed el sayed and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cairo yin teh-hsin and others were at the airport to see off the chinese medical workers.

the chinese medical workers arrived here on may 13 at the invitation of the egyptian ministry of health. during their stay here, they visited cairo, alexandria, aswan and giza governerate, where they were accorded a warm and friendly reception.

the chinese medical workers had wide contacts and exchanged experience with egyptian friends from medical circles. they also projected two chinese documentaries "acupuncture anesthesia" and "farewell to the god of plague", which were warmly received by egyptian friends. these friendly contacts have further strengthened the traditional friendship between the two peoples of egypt and china.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Fetes Ethiopian Minister

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, May 26, 1972)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen gave a banquet here this evening in honour of ethiopian minister of communications, telecommunications and post endalkachew makonnen and the ethiopian government aeronautical delegation. the delegation led by director-general of the civil aviation administration hailu alemayehou returned recently from a visit to china.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of china and ethiopia. ambassador yu pei-wen and minister endalkachew makonnen toasted to the steady growth of friendship and the relations of cooperation between the two countries. after the banquet a chinese film was shown.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Chieh Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to hungary.

he was greeted at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu and leading members of various departments including li ting-chuan, chou chueh, hsi yen-sheng, kao lu, li hsi-fu, wang chien-hua, chu an-kang and chang hsing-chiao.

hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc and charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwait embassy in peking qasim omar al-yaqout were present at the airport.

chen chieh led a chinese government trade delegation on a visit to kuwait and later went to hungary at invitation to visit the 1972 budapest international fair and pay a friendly visit to the country.

on his departure from budapest, he was seen off at the airport by tordai jeno, hungarian vice-minister of foreign trade.

also present were lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary; sun hsi-fan, director of the chinese pavilion at the budapest international fair; and keng chien, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in budapest.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Teheran, May 27, 1972)

iranian prime minister amir abass hoveida received yesterday all members of the chinese table tennis team and had a friendly conversation with them. he asked the chinese team to convey his best wishes to the chinese people.

leader of the chinese team wang fu-yung thanked the prime minister for his reception. chinese woman coach and player liang li-chen presented a badge of the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament to prime minister hoveida as a gift and thanked him for the friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were assistant to the prime minister and head of the physical education organization of iran lieutenant general hojjat kashani, mayor of tehran gholam reza nikpay, president of the iranian table tennis federation amir abbas amin and other responsible persons of the iranian sports circles as well as iranian sportsmen.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here were also present.

the mayor of tehran then gave a reception in honour of the chinese guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet Delegation of Japanese Socialist Party Activists

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the japanese socialist party activists. leader of the delegation is hisao ishino, deputy leaders are kanio kase and yutaro yamamoto, and secretary general is yasutoshi akamatsu.

leading members of chinese departments present were chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, chen kang and cheng chih-mai.

Liao Cheng-chih and Wang Kuo-chuan Meet, Fete Friends from Japanese Press

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association this morning met and had a friendly conversation with friends from the japanese press takeo arai, darezo yama and his wife, eiichi suga and his wife, and toshio okoshi.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, chou pin and wang chen-yu.

liao cheng-chih and wang kuo-chuan gave a luncheon in honour of the japanese friends after the meeting.

Japanese Football Team Welcomed at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

the all-china sports federation held a ceremony at the peking workers' stadium this evening to warmly welcome the narashino football team of japan now on a friendly visit to china. after the ceremony, the japanese football team had a friendly match with the football team of the preparatory school of the peking physical culture institute.

facing the rostrum in the brightly-lit stadium was a huge streamer inscribed with "a warm welcome to the narashino football team of japan". the spectators clapped warmly when the chinese and japanese players marched into the field amid strains of music. the two teams exchanged pennants and souvenirs.

the japanese team was fast attacking, with long passing and powerful shooting. the chinese players showed bravery and tenacity. the spectators enthusiastically applauded the fine sportsmanship and good skill displayed by both teams. the japanese team won two to one.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were:

kyuta yamaguchi, leader of the japanese football team, council member of the japan society for physical culture and chairman of the chiba prefecture society for physical culture; and

chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of chinese organizations, including liu hsi-lin, liu feng and sung chung.

prior to the ceremony, chao cheng-hung and others met and had a friendly conversation with kyuta yamaguchi.

at the end of the match, chao cheng-hung, kyuta yamaguchi and others stepped down from the rostrum, shook hands with the players and had photographs taken together.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

abbas habeeb munawer, member of the national assembly of the state of kuwait and member of the commission for foreign affairs of the assembly, and franco youssef shihab, editorial director of the weekly "al ayyam", left here for home by air today at the end of their visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by chou chiu-yeh, secretary general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of organizations concerned li sung-ling and hu li-peng.

qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwait embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party and State Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

the party and state delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly, left here by special plane today after a stopover. it is on its way home after attending in ulan bator the funeral of zhamsrangin sambu, president of the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned including liang feng, chu chuan-hsien, mao pao-chung and hsiao huang.

present at the airport were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the two embassies.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Peru for Home

(NCNA-English Lima, May 25, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chuang tse-tung as head and li meng-hua and chien ta-yung as deputy heads, left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to peru.

they were seen off at the airport by more than 100 people. among them were cesar betalleluz, president of the table tennis association of peru, peruvian table tennis players and representatives of chinese residents in peru.

chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru, and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present to see the delegation off.

yesterday, the chinese ambassador gave a reception in connection with the visit of the chinese delegation. it was attended by more than 100 guests including cesar betalleluz; manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the peru-china friendship and cultural institute; jorge puente baldwin, president of the volleyball association; table tennis players, other peruvian friends and chinese nationals here.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

after the reception, the chinese delegation was invited to visit the lima television station and there it held an exhibition match for the television viewers.

in a televised address, head of the chinese delegation chuang tse-tung expressed thanks for the friendly reception accorded to the chinese visitors. he said: "there is a long-standing friendship between the chinese people and the peruvian people. both china and peru are developing countries. our two peoples are sympathizing with and supporting each other in the struggle for safeguarding state sovereignty and building their countries." he wished the government and people of peru new successes.

yesterday afternoon, patriotic chinese residents here gave a cocktail party for the chinese delegation, who played an exhibition match to the warm welcome of the 300 or more guests present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 27, 1972)

the government delegation of the syrian arab republic led by abdel halim khaddam, vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, left here by special plane this morning for a tour of kwangchow. it is accompanied by ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister. syrian ambassador to china youssef shakra is also with the delegation.

the distinguished syrian guests were seen off at the airport by liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and yen chang-ming, standing committee members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

during their stay in shanghai, the syrian guests visited the machiao people's commune of shanghai county where they inspected an electric pumping station, a farm implement plant, a dairy farm and a clinic and called at the home of a commune member family. vice-prime minister khaddam praised the commune for its achievements and expressed the hope that it would win still greater victories. the syrian guests also visited the shanghai no. one printing and dyeing mill and made a tour of the city. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Home Affairs Ministry Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 27, 1972)

the delegation of the ministry for home affairs of tanzania led by saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs, concluded a friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

seeing the tanzanian delegation off at the railway station were chiu kuo-kuang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; pai ping, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and su chieh, chinese vice-minister of communications, who had accompanied the distinguished tanzanian guests to kwangchow.

the delegation arrived here from changsha yesterday. the tanzanian guests visited the exhibition halls of china's export commodities fair, attended a banquet given in their honour by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and saw a theatrical performance.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Turkish President

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1972)

liu chun, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of turkey, yesterday presented his credentials to president cevdet sunay of the republic of turkey, according to a report from ankara.

after receiving the credentials, the president held a friendly conversation with liu chun.

present on the occasion were haluk bayulken, turkish minister of foreign affairs; cihat alpan, secretary general of the presidency; bulent emin gorkem, principal private secretary of the president; and veysel.versan, chief of protocol.

counsellors hsia hung and wang yung-hui and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy in turkey were also present.

the chinese ambassador arrived in ankara on may 12.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation Returns from Third UNCTAD Session

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1972)

the delegation of the people's republic of china led by chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, returned to peking by air this evening after attending the third session of the united nations conference on trade and development in santiago, chile.

the arrivals include representatives lin chi-hsin, yen chia-hua, shao yi-li, hsueh na and shan yi; advisers, secretaries, interpreters and staff members and a correspondent with the delegation.

they were met at the airport by vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu, and leading members of departments concerned, including ma yao-chi, chiao pei-hsin, wang hai-jung, chang cheng-teh, pu ming and pai chun-ching, and more than 100 staff members of departments concerned.

armando uribe arce, chilean ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy here were present.

the chinese delegation left santiago on may 23. it was seen off by lin ping, deputy leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to chile, and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy there, and kim sang jun, chief of the commercial mission of the democratic people's republic of korea in chile.

CHINA AND US

US Solidarity Delegation with Chinese People Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 27, 1972)

the u.s. solidarity delegation with the chinese people led by clarence sidney mills left here for home by train today after a tour of china.

the delegation had visited peking, yenan, shanghai and kwangchow. it received a warm and friendly reception by the chinese people during its stay in china.

on its departure from peking, the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned hsing chu-fang, hsing jen-hsien and lin hsien-nung and representatives of students of the central institute for nationalities.

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CADRE TRAINING

Party Committee of Hsüanhua Ch'ü, Changchiak'ou Municipality, Trains Large Groups of New Cadres in A Planned Way

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 27, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shihchiachuang, May 26, 1972) In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must know how to take good care of cadres," the CCP committee of Hsüanhua ch'ü, Changchiak'ou municipality, Hopei Province, encourages the new cadres to work boldly and, by means of holding study classes, organizes them to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and helps them in raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and of continuing the revolution and in carrying out better Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, 416 new cadres assumed leadership work in Party organizations and revolutionary committees of various basic-level units in Hsüanhua ch'ü, Changchiak'ou municipality. At the beginning, Hsüanhua ch'ü committee paid rather close attention to giving them free rein in work but did not give them help ideologically and politically. As a result, some new cadres could not raise their level of mastery of theory and increase their working abilities very quickly.

After studying Chairman Mao's teachings about showing concern for and taking good care of cadres, the leading members of the ch'ü committee decided to hold study classes for these new cadres and organized them by stages and in groups to set aside time for an intensive study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and to sum up their work and raise their consciousness of line struggle in conjunction with the realities. Since March last year, the ch'ü committee has already held study classes for new cadres for five terms in succession. Each term of the study class was attended by more than 100 cadres. The period of study lasted for about two

months. This study class was mobilized and tutored by the ch'ü committee secretary himself, and some person was put in charge of this work.

In the study class, the new cadres studied "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "The Civil War in France," "The State and Revolution," "On Practice," "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and other works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, with reference to the realities. They scored comparatively good results. Their consensus was that they could sit down and go deep into their studies if they spared time to read and study intensively with reference to the realities in this way, and that this was a good method of helping the new cadres raise their consciousness of the line struggle.

The study class organized by the CCP Hsüanhua ch'ü committee grasps the following three main aspects in the content of their study:

First, in view of the weakness of some new cadres who understood less the historical experience of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines and who lacked the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, they were organized to study the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines and Chairman Mao's relevant writings, to sum up their experience and lessons learned in conjunction with their actual ideological condition and to tell more clearly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policy from the revisionist line and policy pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

After assuming a leading post, a new cadre in Ch'unkuang commune led the poor and lower-middle peasants to criticize relentlessly the revisionist trash of "san-tzu i-pao" and "four freedoms" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and to carry out penetratingly the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, giving a great impetus to the development of agricultural production. But some time afterward, being unable to see the conspiracy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type to undermine Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy from the ultra-"Left," he did not resist it, so that agricultural production suffered some loss. In the study class, he studied the works by Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's writings, summed up his experience and lessons learned and raised his consciousness of the line struggle. After that, he conscientiously read the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and led the masses to implement firmly Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's various proletarian policies in the countryside, thereby pushing forward the excellent situation of revolution and production.

Second, the new cadres study Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, criticize idealism and metaphysics and establish the dialectical-materialist viewpoint. In so doing, they emphatically study the following several viewpoints:

(1) They study the viewpoint of "practice first" and overcome empiricism. Some new cadres at first paid comparatively closer attention to practice but neglected investigation and study once they had acquired

some practical experience. In view of this problem, the study class organized the new cadres to study Lenin's teaching, "The viewpoint of life and practice, should be the first and the fundamental viewpoint of the theory of knowledge," and Chairman Mao's "On Practice" in conjunction with their ideological conditions, making them understand that: Correct thinking comes from practice and develops with the development of practice. One who works according to old experience alone cannot adapt himself to the new situation. Only by going through practice bravely and summing up experience conscientiously can one understand new things continuously, increase one's working abilities and elevate the level of one's leadership skill.

(2) They study the viewpoint of "one dividing into two," correctly analyze the current situation and their work and overcome the one-sidedness of their method of thinking. While organizing the new cadres to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant writings and doctrines, Hsüanhua ch'ü committee mobilized them to examine all manifestations of one-sidedness, absolutism and metaphysics in their thinking. For instance, when talking about the excellent current situation, the new cadres easily thought that everything was well and were blindly optimistic; when a problem cropped up, they easily negated everything and lost confidence; when coming to an advanced unit, they often neglected the shortcomings; when visiting a backward unit, they often failed to see the positive factors; in dealing with themselves, they considered their own strong points more but when dealing with other people, they paid more attention to their shortcomings, etc. They analyze the danger brought by this metaphysical way of thinking and establish the dialectical-materialist viewpoint.

(3) They study the viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes" and overcome their style of being cock-sure and alienating themselves from the masses. The overwhelming majority of the new cadres have come from the basic level and from the masses. After assuming leading posts, some people thought that being representatives of the masses they naturally spoke for the interests of the masses, so there was no need to maintain close ties with the masses. In the study class,they study the doctrine that the masses are creators of history as proclaimed by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. They understand more clearly that whether or not they have the mass viewpoint is a question of whether they adhere to historical materialism or uphold historical idealism. With thinking raised to a higher level, they pay attention to overcoming the bad style of being cock-sure and further strengthen their viewpoint toward the masses.

Third, the new cadres tightly grasp the struggle of eliminating the bourgeois ideology and promoting the proletarian ideology in the sphere of ideology. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The class struggle in the ideological field between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute, the study class takes the fight against self-interest, the criticism against revisionism and the unfolding of struggle to eliminate the bourgeois ideology and promote the proletarian ideology in the sphere of ideology as an important

part of the content of study. In the study class of each term, the new cadres were organized to study the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to appreciate deeply the spiritual essence of the passage, "The communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas," in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," and to set aside some time to criticize the bourgeois ideology. In the course of study and criticism, they lay emphasis on breaking down bourgeois factionalism and establishing the proletarian Party spirit, breaking down the idea of seeking personal fame and gain and establishing the idea of making revolution not for an official post, breaking the bad style of seeking comfort in everyday life and establishing the excellent style of fighting amid hardships and doing something without complaint despite hardships and criticism, thereby promoting revolutionization of their thinking.

In order to score better results in reading, Hsüanhua ch'ü committee pays attention to proceeding from class education in the course of running study classes for the new cadres, and raises their consciousness of reading seriously. The study class has organized the new cadres many times to visit exhibitions of class education and invited old workers, old poor peasants and old cadres to talk about the history of factories, the history of their families and the history of the inner-Party struggle between the two lines. Recalling past sufferings and comparing them with the present happiness, the new cadres carried out revolutionary mass criticism, relentlessly criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in frenziedly changing the Party's line and policy, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. They unanimously expressed their will to read and study diligently, to have a good grasp of Marxism, to increase their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and to strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletarian and build socialism.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Leading Members of A Hsien Party Committee in Kwangtung Conscientiously Study Revolutionary Theory with Reference to the Realities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 27, 1972)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Canton) Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Congress, the leading members of the CCP committee of Hsinhui [Sunwui] hsien, Kwangtung Province, have been actively studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, have set up a central study group and a system governing periodic intensive study and have gradually formed the good practice of reading and study. Through study, they continuously strengthen their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism-Leninism and increase their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, giving a great impetus to the development of various branches of work.

Combining Their Private Study with Their Study Together with the Masses

While staying in the basic-level units, many of the leading members of Hsinhui hsien Party committee not only study intensively in accordance with the established system but also combine their private study with their study together with the masses. They have come to realize that this will spur the masses to study and will also help them to draw better political nourishment from the masses and to deepen their understanding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought continuously.

T'ang Te-kuang, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee and a vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee has learned this lesson rather well. At the end of last year, a movement to criticize the reactionary "theory of genius", as advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, was launched in Shuipei brigade, Yaohsi commune, where he was staying to work. He thought that he had studied "Anti-Dühring" and "On Practice" and had basically understood the relations between practice and knowledge, so he made a speech to enlighten the cadres and the commune members, but he did not explain clearly why correct ideas came from practice and were not inborn. Later, he again got together with the masses to study Chairman Mao's teaching: "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice."

At that time, Huang Kung, commander of the brigade's militia battalion, raised a question: "Many people said that the secretary of their brigade's Party branch was not well educated, was slow-witted and belonged to a low level. But why is it that after the great proletarian cultural revolution he can read better, becomes quick-witted and has improved his level of understanding and has also been able to lead the masses to turn Shuipei brigade which was a 'difficult spot' into an advanced unit?"

This question greatly enlightened T'ang Te-kuang. He thought to himself: This secretary has gradually made progress precisely because during the great proletarian cultural revolution he modestly accepted criticism and help from the poor and lower-middle peasants, diligently studied Chairman Mao's works, and vigorously transformed his world outlook and established the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, and this involves a question of standpoint and attitude and also a course leading from "consciousness to matter" and a course of developing subjective activism and mastering objective laws.

Accordingly, T'ang Te-kuang now more clearly understands that one's knowledge and talents stem from practice. He also understands more clearly that: Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and the revolutionary doctrines are created and developed on the basis of the practice and the needs of the masses in the revolutionary struggle and are a summation of the revolutionary struggles undertaken by the masses. For this reason, provided one joins the masses in studying the revolutionary doctrines, one will find it easier to understand and master these doctrines and will be able to exercise better guidance over revolutionary practice.

Integrating Theoretical Study with Investigation of Conditions

Each member of the standing Committee of Hsinhui hsien committee has his own selected spot where he investigates conditions. After doing relatively systematic, intensive study at some key points, he goes deeply into the basic-level units to investigate and participate in the three major revolutionary struggles there, bearing in mind the preliminary theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism he has grasped, so as to unify rational knowledge and perceptual knowledge organically and to strengthen continuously his ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism-Leninism.

Liang P'ing, a member of the standing committee, was recently promoted to the leading squad of the hsien committee. While working in Meichiang brigade, Huanch'eng commune, she on the one hand read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and on the other hand made investigation and study. She found that paddy output increased whenever this brigade implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line but dropped whenever Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was abandoned. She also discovered that some cadres of this brigade were prepared to set up some factories which aimed exclusively at making profit and which hindered agricultural production, under the pretext of developing multiple undertakings and increasing the income of commune members.

In view of these conditions, she got together with the cadres of this brigade to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism," and induced them to make a concrete analysis of whether or not these factories should be set up, thereby raising their consciousness of the line struggle. After that, she went further to help the cadres carry out the production plan and to correctly implement the policy, "Take grain

as the key link and insure an all-round development." As a result, this year's spring farming was carried out successfully. The speed of transplanting of seedlings was faster than that of last year, and other economic crops and side-occupations continued to show a new outlook.

Through practice, she deepened her knowledge and understanding of the difference between the real Marxist-Leninist line and policy and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policy pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Combining Reading of Works of Marx and Lenin with Study of the Party's Policy

The leading members of Hsinhui hsien Party committee also pay attention to combining their reading of works of Marx and Lenin with the study of the Party's policy, having a good grasp of the theoretical basis on which the Party charted its policy, and increasing their consciousness of carrying out the Party's various policies.

The following thing enlightened them greatly: During the period of summer harvesting and summer transplanting in 1970, a cadre of Paimiao brigade, Szuch'ien commune, criticized the tendency of "generalized arrangement for work" in labor management and "equalitarianism" in remunerations for labor in some production teams. He suggested acting on the relevant policy of the people's commune. But his suggestion was not accepted by the leading group of the brigade on the ground that after the great proletarian cultural revolution the commune members had raised their consciousness and some of the former economic policies had already become "incompatible with the current situation." When this cadre took exception to this view, some people said: "We are not afraid that the policy is carried too far so long as the general orientation is correct."

When this incident was reported to the hsien committee, it attracted the attention of Jen Ch'eng-hsiu, secretary of the hsien committee. He felt that this incident which took place in Paimiao brigade was not at all an isolated phenomenon, because the view also existed among some leading members of the hsien committee and it reflected that under the current situation some comrades had forgotten the Party's policy and, in particular, had not made clear the theoretical basis on which our Party charted its policy and, in the course of carrying out the Party's policy, failed to distinguish between the right and the wrong, thereby impeding implementation of the Party's various policies in the countryside.

Accordingly, the hsien committee especially devoted some time to the study of "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "The State and Revolution" as well as the basic line Chairman Mao had charted for our Party for the historical period of socialism and his various policies on the rural people's communes, etc. In the course of study, they reviewed the lessons on the emergence of the Right and the "Left" in labor management and in labor wages adopted in the past few years in some communes and brigades. They deeply felt that some comrades could not distinguish between the right and the wrong

at the crucial moment of the line struggle chiefly because they had forgotten that the socialist society would cover a considerably long historical period and they did not understand that our Party's various policies at the current stage had been charted on the basis of the class relations, the level of productivity and the level of consciousness of the masses in the countryside, so that they could not see through and resist the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in continuously changing their tactics by coming from the Right or from the "Left" to cause disturbance and play havoc.

Through study, they understood more clearly: Our Party's various policies on the rural people's communes at the current stage have been charted by Chairman Mao by applying the Marxist-Leninst dialectical materialism and historical materialism and after scientifically analyzing the concrete conditions in China's countryside, and are in conformity with the basic interests of the laboring people. Only by correctly carrying out the Party's policy can we develop China's socialist agricultural production in a better way.

After raising their consciousness of carrying out the Party's policy, the leading members of the hsien committee called meetings of cadres at the three levels [of the hsien, the brigade and the production team] on two occasions, held many study classes for basic-level rural cadres, and organized the cadres to read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings and to study the Party's policies, thereby raising their consciousness of carrying out the Party's policies.

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MODEL PLAYS

People of All Nationalities in Sinkiang Warmly Love Model Plays

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 23, 1972)

"Chairman Mao's line of literature and art indicates
the orientation,
The revolutionary model plays glitter with the light
of the times.
We follow the footprints of revolutionary heroes
And advance forever on the victorious road of
revolution."

This folk song sings out the deep proletarian feeling of the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of literature and art and expresses their warm love for the revolutionary model plays.

One day, the Hami district cultural work troupe came to Huayuan commune, Hami hsien, where the Uighur people lived in communities, to perform the revolutionary model play, "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy." When the news broke out, the commune members were overwhelmed with joy and hastened to tell one another of this news. Some of them came walking, others on donkeys and still others on horse-drawn carts, emerging from all directions to see the performance. Before it grew dark, people had gathered in crowds before the stage.

During the performance, each time Yang Tzu-jung and other heroes of the play appeared, the Uighur poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members welcomed them with warm applause time and again and raised their thumbs, praising their noble character of making revolution with the morning sun in mind. When the performance concluded, many people had their eyes filled with tears of warmth and poured out praises, "Na-ha-i-t'i-ya-k'e-hsi! Na-ha-i-t'i-ya-k'e-hsi!" (Uighur: It is marvellous! It is marvellous!) They were reluctant to leave long after the performance ended.

An old man with hoary hair and grey beard went to the actors and tightly grasped their hands, saying with excitement: "Thank you for sending us the solicitude shown by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao! The miseries suffered by Ch'ang-pao and her family were the miseries we the Uighur people suffered before the liberation. The revolutionary spirit of Yang Tzu-jung and other heroes really deserves to be emulated by us."

Concurrently, mass activities of literature and art aiming at popularizing the revolutionary model plays are being carried out briskly on the north and south of T'ienshan Mountains. From cities and townships to rural and pastoral areas, everywhere can be seen a touching scene where people of various nationalities eagerly go to performance of revolutionary

model plays, stage and sing the revolutionary model plays and study the revolutionary model plays.

Thanks to the leadership and vigorous popularization by the Party organizations at all levels, the broad masses of literary and art workers of Uighur, Kazakh, Han, Hui, Khalkhaz, Tajik, Sibo, Mongol, Uzbek and other nationalities have labored arduously for popularizing the model plays among people of various minority nationalities. In line with Chairman Mao's directive on making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, they make use of the various and diversified art forms of the minority nationalities and adapt the revolutionary model plays to suit them. In some areas, the revolutionary model plays have been adapted into Uighur and Kazakh operas. In other areas, the artistic skill of translation into the languages of the minority nationalities is used, solving the difficult problem that people of minority nationalities do not understand the lyrics of the original Han version. The art workers of Sinkiang Theater of Singing, Dance and Drama recently adapted and created a Uighur revolutionary opera, entitled, "The Red Lantern," from a model play of the same name. This was a rather successful attempt. On the basis of the ideological and artistic achievements of the revolutionary model play, this opera uses Uighur traditional music and is sung in Uighur. The adaptation and creation of this opera not only provides experience in popularizing revolutionary model plays among minority nationalities in Sinkiang but also adds new flowers to the literary circle of the minority nationalities.

In T'a-shih-k'u-erh-kan Tajik Autonomous Hsien, there is a mobile film projecting team formed of Tajik members. This film projecting team travels on the snow-clad mountains and livestock breeding farms the whole year round. Despite the snowstorm and the exceeding cold, its members climb the snow-clad mountains and traverse the Gobi Desert and go everywhere to show films of the revolutionary model plays and popularize them. Most of the Tajik herdsmen here do not understand the Han language and so they do not understand the dialogue. The team members write notes in the Tajik language on the story of the model plays and make running commentaries in the course of projecting the films, achieving comparatively good results.

Fighting on the first line of the three major revolutions, the spare-time art workers have also contributed toward popularizing the revolutionary model plays. In Ch'angcheng commune, Pu-erh-lu hsien, A-le-t'ai area, there is a spare-time literary and art propaganda team comprising 11 Kazakh herdsmen. In the winter of 1970-71, after seeing the film, "The Red Lantern," a revolutionary model play, they cherished a strong desire of presenting "The Red Lantern" in the Kazakh language. With the support of the commune Party committee and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, they started translating the play and dubbing the film in April last year. In doing so, they met with many difficulties. They had never seen the performance of the Peking opera, "The Red Lantern." As they translated the play they saw the film "The Red Lantern" time and again so as to gain deep-going understanding of the story. They conscientiously studied the grammar of the Han and the Kazakh languages and practiced singing word

by word and sentence by sentence. Eventually they gradually adapted the Kazakh lyrics to the tunes of the Peking opera. At the end of May last year, the translation of this play and dubbing of the film was completed. By now, this play has been presented a few dozen times. It is deeply welcomed by the people of various minority nationalities.

With the revolutionary model plays popularized step by step, the images of such heroes as Li Yu-ho, Yang Tzu-jung and Kuo Chien-kuang have been imprinted ever more deeply in the minds of the people. In Wu-i commune, K'op'ing hsien in the western borders of the motherland, there is a red women's militia company comprising 330 Uighur women. In the past few years, they spurred themselves on with the brilliant images of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing and Wu Ch'ing-hua and contributed toward the struggle for building and defending the border region. Last year, herdsmen of K'u-ko-hsi-li-k'e commune, T'a-shih-k'u-erh-kan Tajik Autonomous Hsien, which was situated among the mountains on the Pamirs built a canal which ran amid the mountains. They were stopped by a precipitous cliff called Ko-ko-erh-ch'ia-t'i. It was very difficult to proceed with construction work. The commune Party committee organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members to study Chairman Mao's works, to see the films of revolutionary model plays, "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" and "Shachiapang," and to carry out activities of learning from the heroes, thereby plucking up their courage and building up their confidence in overcoming difficulties. In the course of construction work, they followed the example of Yang Tzu-jung and marched forward where hardships and danger were great. They fought bravely for a few months on the snow-clad mountain which rose to more than 3,000 meters above sea level. Finally, they succeeded in tunnelling through this cliff, making water in the canal flow smoothly onto the hills and the newly-cultivated terraced fields, creating a favorable condition for increasing output of agriculture and livestock breeding.

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PHYSICAL CULTURE

Strengthen Party Leadership Over Physical Culture Work, Maintain the Orientation of Serving the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

by

The CCP Huai-an Hsien Committee, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 27, 1972)

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for physical culture, the physical culture mass movement in our hsien is developing more vigorously with every passing day. According to incomplete statistics, some 310,000 workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, office cadres as well as revolutionary teachers and students in the whole hsien are taking part in physical culture activities. Various basic level units are also universally forming ball, field and track, swimming and other sports teams. Mass physical culture activities have further strengthened the physique of the people and induced them to implement with more boundless enthusiasm Chairman Mao's great strategic policy, "Grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

From practice we have realized that the key to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for physical culture lies in strengthening centralized Party leadership over physical culture work.

After the setting up of the new hsien Party committee, although for a time we grasped physical culture work, we did not grasp it firmly enough. Some of the comrades used to think that physical culture work was a soft job "without signpost or limitation," and because of that, they were content with making speeches at commemoration activities, asking a question or two when something turned up, and attending a sport event or two. Strictly speaking, in leading physical culture work at that time, we were only grasping the superficial things floating on the top and putting on a facade, and it was also extremely difficult in that way to open up a new situation.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In order to enable the thinking of the leadership to meet the demand of the continuing development of the physical culture mass movement, by means of reflecting on the history of the struggle between the two lines on the physical culture front, we vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for physical culture of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, further deepened our comprehension of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Physical culture is a big undertaking concerning the health of 600 million people," made the mental effort of truly looking upon "Promote physical culture and build up the people's health" as a major issue concerning socialist revolution and construction. On the basis of raising awareness of line struggle, we have in leading physical culture work gradually succeeded in:

Investigating and studying, promptly ascertaining the condition of physical culture work, and seizing the initiative in developing mass physical culture activities.

For the past several years, apart from firmly grasping such typical units as Erhpao production brigade, the Chemical Fertilizer Plant, the Postal Bureau and Yünho Middle School, we have also made use of every opportunity of going to work at the basic level to investigate and study conditions in the development of physical culture activities, and to set demands. Last year, we discovered that the participation of women in physical culture activities was not universal enough, adopted means of dealing with that in time and grasped this weak link. The broad masses of women have taken to the sport fields, and that has enabled another advance to take place in the development of mass physical culture activities.

Drawing up plans, adopting measures and putting physical culture work into the orbit of overall work of the Party committee.

At the beginning of each year, the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, on the basis of actual conditions, would in conjunction with the task of revolution and production, investigate and draw up a plan for physical culture work for the whole year implementing at lower levels, so as to enable Party organizations at every level to understand clearly the task and facilitate assignments. Last year, there were a total of 26 communes in the hsien which, despite the extremely busy pressure of revolution and production, had utilized their spare time to hold sports meets. The number of people from various levels in the whole hsien attending these sports events totalled more than 50,000.

Strengthening the ideological education of the physical culture cadres and athletes and building a hardcore force for the development of mass physical culture work.

The leadership comrades of the hsien Party committee regularly bring ideological work to the people's doorstep. Wang Yung-pao, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, was once taken ill and was convalescing at home. When he heard that the athletes of the hsien were about to go outside for competition, he forced himself to go and have a talk with them. Once, he discovered that although the skill of one of the women volleyball players was higher, she was also a bit arrogant. He thereupon went to her for a talk, and helped her understand correctly the purpose of playing. Since then, she has consciously looked upon the sport field as a training ground for cultivating the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Once the house of a commune member caught fire, and she was the first to be on the roof fighting the fire, and was favorably commended by the people.

A struggle between the two lines has similarly existed in physical culture work. As to how we should maintain the orientation of physical culture serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, we pay attention to these several aspects well.

1. Pay attention to grasping well the development of the physical culture movement in the countryside.

The development of physical culture activities in the countryside as compared with those in factories and schools has been slower, and because of that, the leadership must lay emphasis on grasping the development of physical culture activities in the countryside well before Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for physical culture can be implemented in an all-round manner. For the past several years, we have through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, helped the leadership at various levels and the broad masses of physical culture cadres to correct their understanding and overcome the mentality of fearing hardship in regard to the development of physical culture activities in the countryside. Because of that, we must enthusiastically and patiently grasp universalization, and enable physical culture activities to develop better in the countryside. At present, the overwhelming majority of communes and production brigades in the whole hsien have universally carried out swimming, broadcast callisthenics, basketball and other physical culture activities.

2. Pay attention to arranging the positions of physical culture and productive labor.

Not only must the fallacy "Labor in place of physical culture" be repudiated, but care must also be taken to guard against the mentality of pennant winning and showing off, or to shift the emphasis in physical culture to an unsuitable position which might affect productive labor. In grasping the point at the Erhpao production brigade, we have always maintained the amateur and voluntary principle, and developed activities in a manner suitable to the people and the locality and adaptable to local conditions. We have also made the effort to link up physical culture activities with military training and the patriotic health movement so as to enable such activities to be truly of value in improving the physique of the people, to productive labor and to the work of preparedness against war. Since the development of physical culture activities in 1969, the physique of the poor and lower-middle peasants of this production brigade has improved. Their work attendance rate has kept on increasing and grain production is also steadily rising. The experience of the Erhpao production brigade has a very powerful influence on the whole hsien.

3. Pay attention to frugality and thrift in physical culture.

We have organized everybody to criticize vigorously the bourgeois style of ostentation and things foreign from the plane of the line, mobilized the masses to use their own hands, and draw materials locally, made the effort to start with indigenous things, and taken the road of simplicity for the sake of expediency by spending as little as possible to do as many things as possible and also doing things without wasting money. The broad masses would nail a basket on a tree for a basketball board, place several planks together for a table tennis table, use mill-stones for weight lifting and weights for shot-putting. They would also use the road for track and straw

for mats, and fully succeed in putting their style of arduous struggle into effect. In 1970 we held six sports meets with many events such as basketball, ping-pong, and field and track, and because we made do as much as possible with indigenous equipment and indigenous methods, altogether only slight over 100 JMP was spent as a result.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." We are determined in future to study, propagate, implement and defend better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in physical culture, and improve the physique of the people by further developing the physical culture movement.

* * *

AFFORESTATION

Afforestation Achievements of East China Brigade

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 29, 1972)

a hilly brigade in east china has raised the forest cover of its area from 47 per cent to 72 per cent in the past eight years. timber reserves now come to 80,000 cubic metres. in addition, it has provided the state with 29,600 cubic metres of timber in the period.

the tunshang brigade in chienou county of fukien province has added 1,100 hectares of pine, fir and bamboo since 1964. orchards and tea oil and other trees of commercial value now cover many of the once barren hillsides.

indiscriminate felling by the kuomintang reactionaries caused great damage to the once dense forests in the locality. more than half of its 3,500 hectares of hilly area had been denuded of trees by the time of liberation.

a mass afforestation campaign started in the brigade in 1964 when it undertook to improve farming after the example of the tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. led by the party branch, cadres and commune members studied chairman mao's teachings on forestry work and went all out to plant trees.

afforestation has helped bring erosion under control and raise farm output. yield on a 14-hectare plot at the foot of a hill has risen from 1.5 tons to over six tons per hectare in the past eight years.

the achievement has helped the brigade's cadres have a better recognition of the interdependence of forestry and farming.

shortage of manpower became evident when most of the brigade's rice land turned from single to double cropping and the afforested area expanded. the brigade and its teams organized specialized forestry groups which account for 15 per cent of the manpower, while keeping most of the labour force for farming, and in slack seasons concentrating all the manpower on afforestation. in 1971 alone, they planted 220 hectares of trees, half a month ahead of the time set. total grain output that year was 220 tons over the good year of 1970 and income from forestry and other side-line production came to 180,000 yuan.

the brigade party branch strengthened leadership over the forestry groups which are the backbone in forestry. the brigade has set up three such groups and a forest farm since september of 1964 when eight elderly poor peasants formed the first group to afforest the hills.

beginning in 1965, the tree planters raised enough saplings for their own use. at the same time they conducted scientific experiments to acclimatize new tree strains.

the party branch mapped out a plan to cover all the barren mountains with green, based on its investigations of the natural conditions and consultation with the poor and lower-middle peasants. now all the hills within easy reach are planted to pine, fir and other trees. the party branch this year called on the people to go to the remote high hills and afforest them in three to four years. two of the forestry groups have already moved there.

FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

Northeast China Hsien Improves Farmland by Drawing on Mass Experience

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 29, 1972)

the communist party committee of a northeast china county is successfully guiding the campaign to learn from tachai, national pace setter in agriculture, by summing up and applying experience of the people. it gives play to the fine working style of getting into close touch with reality and the masses.

situated in central liaoning province, heishan county is mostly flat. some of its low-lying land used to be alkali affected and this impeded production. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members carried forward the campaign to learn from tachai and went all-out to improve the farmland. they were determined to get high stable yields of grain and industrial crops. to give effective guidance, members of the county party committee went to the masses to make investigations and study in the light of chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes". they studied and summed up the experience accumulated by the people.

they first went to szuchienfang commune, which had been successful in improving its land. this commune had long suffered waterlogging and soil alkalinity. the commune party committee aroused the commune members starting in 1965 to build drainage ditches to wash alkali out of the soil. the soil removed from the ditches was used to raise the height of the fields to avert waterlogging, in five or six years of hard work, the commune improved some 2,660 hectares of low-lying and alkali land into fields that give stable high yields. its grain output shot up from a few hundred kilogrammes per hectare to more than three tons, topping the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

the committee members then visited other communes with different farming conditions and studied their experience in land improvement. on the basis of this, they decided that the county concentrate on improving undrained and alkali soil while giving adequate attention to levelling land on the plains and improving hilly land. this down-to-earth plan was well received by the masses and it brought into play their enthusiasm for socialist construction. the garden-style raised fields and terraced land built from last winter to this spring in the county came to 26,600 hectares.

the county party committee pays attention not only to summing up and spreading the experience of the masses but also to checking up its views in the light of practical work.

when the committee suggested that the county concentrate on improving low-lying and alkali land, the people pitched in. but a commune which used to be affected by waterlogging acted a different way. members of the party committee went to the commune to investigate. it turned out that in this commune where hilly, rolling and low-lying lands each accounted for one-third of its area, waterlogging was mainly due to run-off from the unimproved hilly and rolling land. so the commune decided that the way to improve low-lying land was to start with improving the hilly and rolling land. the party committee members agreed that in guiding the campaign to learn from tachai, the general plan should include guidance for specific cases. they then went to production brigades and communes to help them solve their own problems. this spurred the campaign forward in a down-to-earth way.

in any unit, members of the party and revolutionary committees modestly study the practical experience of the masses so as to improve their leadership. a commune located in a rolling area has scanty rainfall. when spring sowing started this year, the secretary and a deputy secretary of the county party committee went with leading members of the commune party committee to an advanced brigade. they summed up its experience and popularized six measures throughout the commune that ensure seed germination in a dry period.

CEMENT PRODUCTION

Southwest China Province Expands Small Cement Works

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 29, 1972)

the small cement works of southwest china's yunnan province reached 31.5 per cent of their annual production target in the first quarter of this year. this is a result of technical innovations that have doubled or tripled the designed capacity of daily output.

these works provide a quarter of the total produced in the province. thirteen administrative regions and autonomous chou and about one-third of its counties have such works. in addition, the provincial industrial and transport departments have established cement works to make a good use of industrial waste.

locally made cement in general can stand over 400 kilogrammes of pressure per square centimetre. it is widely used in building local factories, small power stations, roads and bridges and water control projects.

POWER TRANSMISSION

Southwest China City Workers Rebuild High-Voltage Transmission Line by Live Line Operation

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 28, 1972)

maintenance workers and technicians of the kunming power supply bureau in southwest china have rebuilt a 43-kilometre high-voltage transmission line by the method of live line operation. the voltage of the transmission line has been increased from 35,000 to 110,000 volts. the supply of electricity was uninterrupted throughout the reconstruction.

since the 35,000-volt line could not meet the needs of rapidly developing industry and agriculture, the local government department concerned decided in 1972 to lay a new 110,000-volt high-voltage transmission line with stage investment. the project, to be built on the wumeng mountains over 2,000 metres above sea level, would have taken about six months from the beginning of surveying, to completion of construction.

since live line operations have been successfully carried out in some parts of china, maintenance workers of the kunming power supply bureau decided to use this method in rebuilding the existing line without suspending power transmission. this would reduce state investment and the time needed.

with a strict scientific approach, the workers and technicians first made experiments in a pilot plant and then on various pylons. they thus gathered data to put their work on a sound footing. in the course of construction, they used lighter welding equipment and an improvised ladder to facilitate their work high up in mid-air. this enabled them to complete the project in only 18 days. compared with the original design, the project required 70 to 90 per cent less rolled steel, cables, cement and funds.

the maintenance team of the kunming power supply bureau is an advanced unit under the yunnan provincial power industry department. workers, technicians and cadres of the team have made and adopted 18 major technical innovations, including live line operations, in the past three years. they have made portable tools for the work. apart from successfully fulfilling their tasks in transmission line maintenance, they have helped build a number of new projects.

JADE CARVING

East China Jade Studios Creates Socialist Works

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 28, 1972)

the jade studios in yangchou in the east china province of kiangsu have created many new works that reflect the great achievements in socialist revolution and construction and portray workers, peasants and soldiers and the heroic struggles of the revolutionary people of the world. the studios continue to turn out traditional artistic jade carvings, and to improve them.

over the past few years the sculptors have created a number of jade carvings which retain the fine traditions and are permeated with the militancy of the present era. praised by workers, peasants and soldiers, these include "chairman mao goes to anyuan", "the red detachment of women", "the white-haired girl", "the yangtze river bridge at nanking", "long live the friendship between china and albania" and "revolutionary storms in asia, africa and latin america". another carving called "after work" shows joyous workers, peasants and soldiers after productive labour.

yangchou is one of china's major jade carving centres. this branch of art has a history of 3,000 years. works made in yangchou are exquisite and original in composition and design.

long hard work goes into a piece of finely-carved jade, from several months for a simple object to several years for an intricate work. a jade sculptor must make full use of the natural beauty of the shape, colour and structure of the stone to hand and design with rich imagination.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, jade sculptors have studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", gone among the workers, peasants and soldiers and created works of originality. one is the scene of yang tzu-jung galloping up the tiger mountain and killing a tiger. it is taken from the model revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy". yang tzu-jung, a brave and resourceful scout platoon leader of the chinese people's liberation army, is the hero of the opera. the jade sculptors went to an army unit dozens of times to share the ideas and feelings of the armymen and observe them demonstrate horsemanship. then they kneaded clay models for careful observation and improvement.

the studios party branch encourages the jade workers to delve into their art for the revolution. it urges both new and experienced workers to help and learn from each other to attain a high artistic standard. in carving "the yangtze river bridge at nanking" the carvers chose 28 pieces of jade of various shades from several thousand pieces. each of the 200 components of the work is finely carved.

WELL DRILLING

East China Drilling Team Sinks Fresh Water Wells in Saline Area

(NCNA-English Tsinan, May 28, 1972)

a well drilling team of an east china county has succeeded in drilling fresh water wells in saline areas formerly regarded as having no underground fresh water.

this team in shoukuang county, shantung province, overcame many difficulties by apolying the materialist dialectical viewpoint expounded by chairman mao in his works. the members of the team have grasped how to do things in the course of practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge.

the team has drilled 20 fresh water wells in the past year and more. the wells provide drinking water for the innabitants and irrigate part of the saline land.

shoukuang county is situated along pohai bay. all the five coastal communes have saline land. for generations the peasants had to drink brackish water. after liberation, they dug canals to lead in fresh water from a river and built filter wells which improved the situation, but the supply remained inadequate.

the pump well drilling team under the county water conservancy department raised the question of whether fresh water could be found underground. members of the team in september 1970 earnestly studied chairman mao's "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?". with the support of the county party committee, they sent the number three drilling group to make an experiment.

the five members of the group are all young men in their twenties. after making surveys, they selected a well site and started drilling. they hit fresh water at a depth of 42 metres, but when the drill went deeper, the well caved in and had to be abandoned. they did not lost confidence and started again. they took measures to reinforce the wall so as to prevent the well from collapsing. they discovered a fresh water stratum 3.2 metres thick at a depth of 54 metres. they then laid tubes in the well. but when the pump was started, brackish water came on top of fresh water, and the water was rather muddy. after analysis, they found that they had not blocked the passage of saline water into the well nor built a good enough filter layer. drawing on this experience, they began to sink the third well. the water pumped up was still brackish.

they analysed the failures in the light of chairman mao's teaching: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice. after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success". then they went on with their work. this time they were successful because they made good use of their experience. this smashed the erroneous notion that fresh water was absent and helped them know more about the underground fresh water in the area.

they became self-satisfied after 6 wells were added, thinking the problem had been solved. but their failures in one brigade challenged them and they again turned to chairman mao's teachings: "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice" and "without concrete analysis there can be no knowledge of the particularity of any contradiction. we must always remember lenin's words, the concrete analysis of concrete conditions." they analysed this case and came to see that the failures occurred because they were working in an area closer to the sea where underground fresh water is deeper and the soil is looser. they adopted appropriate measures and dug 13 wells for the brigade.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Peking Welcome Ceremony for Albanian National Track and Field Team

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1972)

the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china held a ceremony at the peking workers' stadium this afternoon to warmly welcome the albanian national track and field team now on a friendly visit to china. after the ceremony chinese and albanian athletes held a friendly contest which was warmly applauded by 80,000 peking spectators.

attending the ceremony and watching the contest were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission; yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of chinese departments ting hsi-lin, yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, liu shao-wen, wang ming-hsiu, liu feng and wei ming.

also present on the occasion were minella kapo, leader of the albanian national track and field team; jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, and his wife; avni hakani, military attache, and other officials of the embassy.

prior to the ceremony, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, wang meng and yu chan met with minella kapo in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. counsellor andoni and his wife and military attache hakani were present at the meeting.

the workers' stadium today was alive with expressions of the revolutionary militant unity of the people and sportsmen of china and albania. huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the albanian people's great leader enver hoxha hung side by side on the rostrum. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and albania. inside the stadium were huge streamers inscribed with "a warm welcome to the albanian national track and field team exclamation" "long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and albania exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people exclamation" and "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation"

the ceremony started at four p.m. the chinese and albanian athletes marched into the field amid music. a stormy applause burst out. then the band played the national anthems of albania and china. the two sides exchanged team pennants and souvenirs.

a thrilling friendly contest was held between the albanian team and the chinese national team and the peking team. the athletes of the two countries encouraged and learned

from each other during the contest. all strove to do their best and displayed unflinching will in the friendly competition. nineteen-year-old nexhmie bilali of albania was greeted by a rousing ovation from the spectators when she made a new national record in the women's 1,500 metres event with 4 minutes 40.4 seconds.

the friendly contest ended with the men's and women's 4 x 100 relay race with athletes of both countries competing in mixed groups. the contest proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and albania.

at the end of the competition, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, wang meng, yu chan, minella kapo, jovan andoni and avni hakani cordially shook hands with the athletes and had photographs taken together with them.

Albanian Ballet Troupe Gives Premiere in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 29, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania gave its premiere of the ballet "daughter of the highlands" here this evening. the performance drew warm applause from an audience of more than 3,000.

attending the performance were wang chao-chu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; chiang ko, hsu chia-tun and chao kuei-hsiang, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; chou kuan-wu, deputy political commissar, and hsiao yung-yin, deputy commander, of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; and fang min, chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee. they met and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with troupe leader mantho bala and other albanian comrades.

an ovation burst forth in the hall at the end of the performance. the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms cheered: "enver -- mao tsetung" "mao tsetung -- enver". comrade wang chao-chu and others stepped onto the stage amid warm applause and cordially shook hands with the artists, congratulated them on their success and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the troupe arrived in nanking from shanghai by special train on may 27 in the company of yang chi and other comrades. it was warmly welcomed at the railway station by comrade wang chao-chu and leading members of departments concerned chien yung-ching, shih chao-hsiang and lin yi and more than 1,000 local literary and art workers and other people. the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the albanian comrades-in-arms. comrades hsu chia-tun and mantho bala made heart-warming speeches at the banquet. the albanian comrades-in-arms also saw a revolutionary theatrical performance at a soiree presented by local children.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Economic Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 29, 1972)

the government economic delegation of the union of burma, with u twin, minister for planning and finance, as its leader, and u chein hai, director of the ministry's foreign economic relations department, as its deputy leader, wound up its visit here and left by train today on a trip to shanghai. the delegation is being accompanied by chiao kuei-yuan, director of a bureau of the state capital construction commission.

the delegation flew in here from peking on may 27 and was honoured at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee on the evening. hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the committee, and u twin spoke at the banquet. they toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the peoples of china and burma.

during their stay in nanking, the guests visited the yangtze river bridge, the chiangnan cement plant and the purple mountain observatory, attended a theatrical performance given by children and went sight seeing.

upon its arrival and departure, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by hsu chia-tun, and fang ming, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee as well as leading members of other organizations.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Wind Up Visit to Northeast China

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 28, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, left here by special train today for peking at the end of their successful visit to northeast china. they carried with them the profound friendship shown by the people there for the heroic cambodian people.

samdech and madame sihanouk are accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and the other distinguished cambodian guests left by the same train.

present at the railway station to give the distinguished guests a warm send-off were liu kuang-tao, first vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife wei sheng-hua; fu kuei-ching, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; kuo chiang, political commissar of the provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and she ching-hsing, chairman of the harbin municipal revolutionary committee; as well as more than 10,000 workers, people's commune members, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, cadres and youngsters.

red flags fluttered over the railway station which resounded with the beating of drums and cymbals. "long live people's china exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation", a song composed by samdech sihanouk during his recent tour of northeast china, repeatedly came from loudspeakers.

when samdech sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests bade farewell to the well-wishers at the railway station, they were presented bouquets by children. people waved flowers and multi-coloured streamers, sang revolutionary songs and performed national dances. the air was filled with cheers: "a warm send-off to samdech sihanouk exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

travelling with the distinguished cambodian guests to peking were chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

this morning samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other cambodian guests, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and liu kuang-tao, visited the harbin boiler factory and electric instrument plant. they received warm welcome from the workers there. samdech sihanouk spoke highly of the achievements in production and management made by the workers, technicians and cadres of these plants. your achievements and victory, samdech sihanouk said, constitute a powerful support to the cambodian people who are engaged in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said, the cambodian people are determined to make new contributions to enhancing the militant solidarity and unbreakable friendship between the cambodian and chinese people.

CHINA AND CHILE

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet to Welcome Chilean Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the chilean government economic delegation with gonzalo martner, minister of planning, as its leader, and kurt dreckmann, president of the promotion corporation, as its deputy leader.

attending the banquet were armando uribe a., chilean ambassador to china, and madame uribe and diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy in peking.

also present were:

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez and madame barreiro;

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and madame valdez; and

charge d'affaires ad interim of the mexican embassy in peking guillermo corona munoz.

also present were fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

fang yi was the first to speak at the banquet. he extended a warm welcome to gonzalo martner and the other distinguished chilean guests and thanked them for having brought the friendship of the chilean people to the chinese people.

fang yi praised the chilean people for the remarkable achievements they had made under the leadership of president salvador allende in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop the national economy. he said: "we have great admiration for the chilean people who dare to struggle and uphold justice in spite of imperialist threat. the united anti-imperialist struggle of the chilean and other latin american people is a great encouragement and support for all developing countries of the world."

referring to the present excellent international situation, fang yi said: "provided we the developing countries hold fast to the principle of independence and self-reliance and rely on our industrious and courageous people in exploiting our rich resources, we can certainly defeat imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and effectively safeguard our state sovereignty and develop our national economy so that countries will gradually become prosperous and powerful. closer cooperation and mutual assistance among the developing countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit are conducive to building our countries self-reliantly and enhancing the anti-imperialist unity of the people of various countries."

speaking of the growing friendship between china and chile, fang yi thanked the chilean government for its support and help to china in international affairs, and the chilean people for their support to china's socialist revolution and construction. he expressed the conviction that the visit to china of the chilean government economic delegation would certainly make positive contributions to promoting the economic exchanges and trade as well as the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech, gonzalo martner referred to the efforts the chilean people had made under the leadership of president salvador allende to defend their state sovereignty and develop their national economy.

"we are pround today to talk of chilean copper, chilean iron and chilean telephone, state bank and state distributing enterprises," he said. "we are not contented with having the control of our underground resources; we stand for the principle of 200-nautical-mile territorial sea so as to end foreign exploitation of our marine resources."

the chilean minister said that chile was a non-aligned country and her people had full sovereign power to decide their political and economic policies.

he said: "we oppose colonialism and neo-colonialism and support all peoples who are fighting for their liberation and independence. we promote anti-imperialist struggles. we fight for world peace and mutual understanding among peoples. we defend the principle of mutual non-aggression and oppose any imperialist attempt to discriminate against us, oppress us, commit aggression against us or blockade us."

at the recent u.n. conference on trade and development held in the chilean capital, he pointed out, chile had sided with the developing countries and other countries in voting against imperialist aggression.

gonzalo martner warmly praised chilean-chinese friendship. he expressed the hope that the friendship between the two peoples would grow with each passing day and that the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments of the two countries would develop constantly.

CHINA AND ITALY

Kuo Mo-jo and Chu Ko-chen Meet and Fete Italian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and his wife yu li-chun, and chu ko-chen, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met with and gave a luncheon today in honour of cirillo maliani, president of the italian association of the geneticists and a plant breeding specialist, and his wife and another italian friend raymond j bicciotto. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientific workers yueh chih-chien, chin shan-pao, pan chun, chung chih-hsiung, yu hui-min, chu yung-hang and hu han.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Activists of Japanese Socialist Party Leaves Peking for South China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1972)

the delegation of activists of the japanese socialist party left here by air today for a visit to south china.

it was seen off at the airport by wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, tuan yun, chen kang, chin su-cheng and wang yin.

Chou En-lai, Liao Cheng-chih, Liu Hsi-wen Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office, today met yoshimi furui, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party, and his secretary hiroyuki kanayama. they had a friendly talk with yoshimi furui.

present at the meeting were leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office and other organizations concerned hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung, lin po, wang hsiao-hsien, ting min, chao chung-hsin and ho lien-tao.

Japanese Friends Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1972)

yoshimi furui, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party, and his secretary hiroyuki kanayama left here for home by air this morning, after concluding their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the china-japan memorandum trade office and other organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung, lin po, chou chi, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien and shih chih-yi.

present were ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, who is now visiting peking, yoshizo yasuda, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and other japanese friends.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Gives Farewell Party in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 28, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation gave a farewell party here yesterday evening for japanese friends working for japan-china friendship.

among the more than 1,000 japanese friends present were rizo kawakami, acting chairman, hisao kido and yamamoto yaichiro, vice-chairmen, hiroshi yaoita, director general, of the japan table tennis association; kenzo nakajima, director-general of japan-china cultural exchange association, norio shirato, secretary general, and kyuhei muraoka, deputy secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

speaking first at the party, hsu yin-sheng, leader of the chinese table tennis delegation, thanked japanese friends of various circles for their warm welcome and kind hospitality.

he said: "during this visit, we had heart-to-heart talks on friendship with the japanese table tennis circles, which had further strengthened the friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and japanese players. meanwhile, we had learnt many useful things from the japanese people and players."

he went on, "we will continue to adhere to the line of 'friendship first, competition second' in future, learn from each other and make improvement together. we shall work actively for developing asian and world table tennis sports and promoting friendship between the chinese and japanese people as well as the people of all countries."

then rizo kawakami and kenzo nakajima spoke at the party.

kawakami pointed out that the friendly contacts between the japanese and chinese table tennis players have furtner strengthened the friendship between the two peoples.

he added that the asian table tennis union was set up in peking not long ago on the basis of friendship and solidarity between the people of japan and china and co-operation among various countries in asia. we shall co-operate with china and all a.t.t.u. member states to strive for the success of the first asian table tennis championships.

kenzo nakajima said that the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples has been further strengthened through the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation. the friendly ties between the two peoples will defeat the aggressive forces, he stressed.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. art performances were given by the sportsmen of the two countries.

present at the party were han dok su, chairman, and kim byong sik, vice-chairman, of the general association of korean residents in japan, and yun sang chol, director of the international bureau of the association.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in japan attended the party.

present also were chao tzu-jui, functionary of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents in japan.

the chinese table tennis delegation returned here from fukuyama on may 25.

on the afternoon of may 26, the delegation held its last friendly matches here with the japanese table tennis players. more than 5,000 people of various strata saw the matches which were proceeded by speeches by rizo kawakami and hsu yin-sheng. team events and exhibition doubles were featured. the staunch fighting spirit and excellent skill of the chinese and japanese players won repeated warm applause. the deep friendship between the two peoples was embodied fully in the new spirit of learning from one another displayed by the chinese and japanese players.

Japanese Football Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1972)

all members of the narashino football team of japan were guests of honour at a banquet given this evening by the football association of the people's republic of china.

the team is led by kyuta yamaguchi, council member of the japan society for physical culture and chairman of the chiba prefecture society for physical culture.

present were leading members of chinese organizations chao cheng-hung, liu hsi-lin, hsin cheng, sung chung, chao hsi-wu, tsou po-hsien and li hui, as well as representatives of teachers and students of the peking physical culture institute and the peking spare-time sports school.

in their speeches, chao hsi-wu, leading member of the host association, and kyuta yamaguchi toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan and of sports exchanges between the two countries.

MALAYSIA

42nd Anniversary of Founding of Malayan Communist Party Celebrated

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1972)

the people of all nationalities in malaya have enthusiastically celebrated the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the communist party of malaya, according to a broadcast of the "voice of the malayan revolution" yesterday.

the radio said, "april 30 this year was the day of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the communist party of malaya. the national liberation army and people in bases and guerrilla areas and the revolutionary masses in enemy-occupied areas carried out extensive activities to celebrate the occasion. they held meetings at which they expressed the determination to fight to the end for realizing the new democratic programme of the party. revolutionary mass organizations in penang, kelantan, perak, selangor and other states raised red flags, distributed propaganda materials, put up posters and laid mines at various places. the enemy was scared by the red flags which fluttered over the cities of kuala lumpur and penang."

the radio said, "the celebrations manifested the boundless and ardent love of the people of various nationalities for the communist party."

the radio said, "at present, the national liberation army is advancing towards broader areas. the campaigns of the people of various nationalities in supporting and joining the liberation army reached a new high. they are determined to make greater efforts to launch a people's war."

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Doctors' Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1972)

a nine-member malaysian doctors' group arrived here by air yesterday. leader of the visiting group is syed mahmood bin syed hussain, and deputy leader low nan hung.

the guests were greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned li chuan-chung, kao chin-o, weng yung-ching, chu ping-yi and wang tung-feng, as well as representatives of medical circles in the chinese capital.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Red Cross Society Donates Grains to Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, May 27, 1972)

the chinese red cross society has donated 5,000 tons of maize and sorghum to the mauritanian people for their three years of drought disaster. a delivery ceremony was held at the nouakchott harbour yesterday.

at the ceremony, chinese ambassador to mauritania feng yu-chiu delivered the grains on behalf of the chinese red cross society to ahmed ould abdallah, mauritania's minister of commerce and transports. in his speech at the ceremony, minister abdallah said, "this action of the chinese people and government embodies their solid friendship and solidarity with the mauritanian people and government."

CHINA AND MEXICO

Shen Chien Meets Mexican Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1972)

shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, this afternoon met with and gave a banquet for mexican guests now touring china. they are: general tarcicio marquez padella, magistrate of the supreme military tribunal of mexico, and his wife; professor yuri kuttler, president of the libero-american federation of endodontia, president of the organization committee of the world confederation of endodontia and director of the institute of endodontia of mexico; and all members of the mexican teachers visiting group led by maria dolores de la pena. the host and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations yueh tai-heng, chu kun and hsi chen-huan.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Holds Film Reception

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 28, 1972)

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan gave a film reception at the chinese embassy yesterday evening for korean comrades-in-arms. the chinese colour documentary "militant songs convey friendship -- welcome to the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea on china visit" was shown to the warm welcome of the spectators.

attending the reception on invitation were kang ryang uk, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly of korea and chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations; kim gyong ryon, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chang chol, alternate member of w.p.k. central committee and vice-minister of culture; kim gwan sop, vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations and vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association; sin in ha, vice-chairman of the korean committee for foreign cultural relations; sin jin sun, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art unions; as well as members of the mansoudae ensemble and the pyongyang national opera troupe of korea.

present at the reception were hsu ching-hsien, leader, chang ying-wu and tsung hsiu-jung, deputy leaders, and some members of the shanghai dance drama troupe of china; ho chu-jo, member of the chinese people's volunteers

of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; and staff members of the chinese embassy.

a buffet dinner was given after the film show. ambassador li yun-chuan, leader of the troupe hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman kim gwan sop and vice-chairman sin in ha exchanged toasts to the continuous consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples and between the literary and art workers of the two countries as well as to the long life of the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

at the end of the reception, hsu ching-hsien presented to chairman kang ryang uk the documentary film as a gift from the cultural group of the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries to the korean committee for foreign cultural relations.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of militant friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and the literary and art workers of china and korea.

CHINA AND SUDAN

China-Sudan Trade Protocol for 1972 Signed in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 27, 1972)

a trade protocol for 1972 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of the sudan was signed here today.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and ibrahim moneim mansour, sudanese minister of economy and trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the ceremony on the chinese side were: yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan, wang ming-chun, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, and chin hsu, commercial councillor of the chinese embassy here.

present on the sudanese side were: mohamed abdel magid, under-secretary of the ministry of economy and trade, mohammed el amin mirghani, assistant under-secretary of the same ministry, and hashim el tinay, acting director of socialist countries department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

mansour and pai hsiang-kuo spoke at the ceremony, warmly praising the ever-growing friendship and relations of cooperation between the sudan and china.

the ceremony proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Sudanese President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 27, 1972)

gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the sudan, received at the people's palace here yesterday all members of the visiting chinese government delegation. the head of the delegation is pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and the deputy heads are yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan, and yu ting, deputy political commissar of the armoured force of the chinese people's liberation army.

the president had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were mahdi mustafa el hadi, minister of state for presidential affairs, ibrahim moneim mansour, minister of economy and trade, bahaeddin mohamed idris, minister of state for cabinet affairs, and abubakr osman, secretary general of the presidency.

the chinese government delegation came here at the invitation of the sudanese government to participate in the celebrations of the third anniversary of the "may 25th" revolution of the sudan and pay a visit to the country.

Sudanese First Vice President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 28, 1972)

major general mohammed al bagir ahmed, first vice-president of the democratic republic of the sudan, received all members of the chinese government delegation here yesterday morning. the delegation is headed by minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo with chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng and deputy political commissar of the armoured forces of the chinese people's liberation army yu ting as deputy heads.

the first vice president had a friendly talk with the delegation.

the delegation called separately on minister of economy and trade ibrahim moneim mansour and foreign minister mansour khalid on may 25.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 28, 1972)

the government delegation of the syrian arab republic headed by abdel halim khaddam, vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were kung shih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and over one thousand people.

flying the national flags of syria and china, kwangchow railway station was alive with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries. when vice-prime minister khaddam and the other distinguished syrian guests waved farewell to the well-wishers, the crowds beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and coloured streamers and danced. they shouted: "firm support to the syrian, palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and syrian peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the syrian government delegation arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee hosted a banquet in honour of the syrian vice-prime minister and his delegation in the evening. amid a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship, hosts and guests chatted cordially and toasted the daily growth and consolidation of the profound militant friendship established between the chinese and syrian peoples in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

vice-prime minister khaddam and the other distinguished syrian guests visited the exhibition hall of china's export commodities fair here yesterday.

CHINA AND US

Mrs. Snow Leaves Kwangchow for Switzerland

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 28, 1972)

mrs. lois wheeler snow, kashin wheeler and christopher snow left for switzerland yesterday after a visit to kwangchow.

during their stay in kwangchow, they were guests at a banquet given by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

prior to her departure from peking, mrs. snow gave a reciprocal reception. among those attending the reception were teng ying-chao, chiao kuan-hua, liao cheng-chih, wang kuo-chuan and wang hai-jung. also present were friends of the late mr. edgar snow -- frank coe, ruth coe, rewi alley, joris ivens, marceline loridan, han suyin, ma hai-teh (george hatem), su fei, hans muller, nakamura and sidney shapiro. the reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Basketball Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 28, 1972)

the yugoslav basketball delegation led by cindric zeljko, vice-president of the yugoslav basketball association, left here by air for kwangchow today after a friendly visit.

the delegation arrived here from nanking on may 25, and was honoured that evening at a banquet given by the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission. in their speeches, tsai chun-fan, a leading member of the host organization, and cindric zeljko toasted the constant growth of the friendship and unity of the people and sportsmen of both countries.

the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony to welcome the delegation on the evening of may 26. the ceremony was followed by friendly matches between the yugoslav men's and women's teams and the shanghai teams. the guest teams played friendly matches with china's national teams yesterday evening. all the matches were warmly applauded.

wang shao-yung and liu yao-tsung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and others attended the ceremony and watched the matches.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

New Cadres Helped in Reading and Study To Raise Their Awareness of Line Struggle Through Study Classes and Other Media Adopted by the Party Committee of Hengnan Hsien

- Full play given to their positive role in the three major revolutionary struggles

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 28, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, May 27, 1972) The Party committee of Hengnan hsien, Hunan Province, makes a point of conducting ideological and political line education for those members of the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee not taken away from production work while helping them warmly to read and study, sum up experiences and strengthen their regard for the Party continuously. Consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is raised. Full play is given to their positive role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leading squads of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Hengnan hsien were injected with more new blood. Of the hsien Party committee members, workers not taken away from production work and poor and lower-middle peasant Party members not taken away from production make up 51 percent. The comrades come from the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles. They have a rich store of practical experience and have a wide following among the masses. They are full of vim and verve in the performance of their work. The hsien Party committee holds that these undetached-from-production committee members are a link between the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee and the masses. The Party committee pays great attention to giving full play to their role in collective leadership and constantly organizes them for reading and study.

Since the past year, the hsien Party committee has organized the committee members not detached from production to attend a study class for six terms. "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other Marxist-Leninist works were read in selected parts. Taken up for study were also Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?", "Method of Work of the Party Committee" and other works. In the light of reality, repeated discussions were held. A deeper understanding of some fundamental viewpoints in books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works was acquired. The consciousness of the committee members not taken out of production in execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy was enhanced.

To give full play to the role of committee members not taken out of production, the Party committee of Hengnan hsien pays attention to helping them handle correctly the relations between mental work and physical labor, so that they may do a proper job without staying away from the masses and from production.

For a time, Wang Fang-chin, a poor peasant commune member of Huangt'ang brigade of Sungpo commune and a member of the hsien Party committee, failed to handle properly the relations between mental work and physical labor and neglected the Party's work. Secretary Chang Fu of the hsien Party committee joined him in studying the teaching, "We must see to it that they do not stay away from the masses and from production while doing official work." Wang's awareness was heightened. Later, he doggedly took up productive collective labor. In doing practical mental work, he also paid attention to making investigations and studies and submitting regular reports to the hsien Party committee on relevant conditions. Meanwhile, the hsien Party committee's intentions were brought back to the field of physical labor, so that both mental work and physical labor were taken proper care of.

In the spring of last year, in popularizing the new technique of transplanting of young rice seedlings together with soil at the roots, he found a handful of class enemies spreading rumors in a vain attempt to thwart the popularization of the new technique. On the one hand, Wang Chin-fang submitted proper reports to the hsien Party committee and, on the other, aroused the masses in striking a smashing blow at the disruptive activities of the class enemy.

In the light of the condition reported by him, the hsien Party committee organized an investigation group and sent it to three separate communes to look into the matter of popularizing the transplanting of young seedlings with soil at the roots. Starting with class struggle and line struggle, the Party committee aroused the masses in exposing and striking a blow at the sabotage activities of the class enemy and conducted vigorous publicity in popularizing the new technique of transplanting young seedlings with soil at the roots. This stimulates a higher rice output throughout the hsien.

The Party committee of Hengnan hsien is mindful of giving committee members who are not taken off from production education designed toincrease their regard for the Party. The aim is to make them set straight the

relations between an individual and the Party organization. After being elected a member of the hsien Party committee, deputy secretary Liu Chung-ch'i of the Party branch of the Tat'ien brigade, Chingshan commune, for a time showed an inclination toward being arrogant and complacent. Some major problems he failed to refer to the Party branch meeting for collective discussion. Unity of the Party suffered.

After discovering this problem, the chief leading members of the hsien Party committee joined him in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Strive to guard against arrogance. This is a problem of principle to the leaders and also an important condition for maintaining unity." He was helped to handle properly the relations between an individual and the organization. He came to understand that arrogance and self-complacency were an arch enemy harmful to Party unity and disruptive of collective leadership. Though a member of the hsien Party committee, he remained one of the members of the Party branch. Only by casting himself as one of the "squad" could he more widely listen to mass opinion and give play to the role of a Party committee member.

With heightened awareness, he took the initiative to fight selfishness and criticize revisionism and fight arrogance and self-complacency. In every way, he upheld the Party branch's collective leadership. This Party branch was enabled to give full play to its role of a fighting bulwark in the three major revolutionary struggles.

The Party committee of Hengnan hsien also adopts the method of having the old lead the new in helping committee members engaged in productive labor sum up experiences in practical struggle, acquire more skills and raise their consciousness of line struggle. In undertaking a major irrigation project, mass representative Chang Shang-tsu, a member of the hsien revolutionary committee, did not heed mass opinion and would have sacrificed some fields so a canal might be built in a straight line on them. After listening to mass opinion, old cadre Chang Ning-ming, a member of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, led Chang Shang-tsu in conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teaching on the mass line and vigorously criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the backwardness of the masses." Together they summed up experiences and lessons. Chang Shang-tsu then made penetrating investigations and study and made on-the-spot surveys. Humbly he listened to and acted on the opinions of the masses and concentrated mass wisdom. He changed his original plan. Instead the method of building a canal around the mountain was adopted. Thus, no cultivable land was sacrificed in the process. The irrigated area was also expanded by over 150 mow. He received praise from the masses.

In thorough implementation of the hsien Party committee's resolution on development of live pig production, young woman Fan Sheng-o of Tayu brigade of Maoshih commune, a member of the hsien Party committee, neglected the mobilizing of commune member families to raise pigs. This hampered the speedy development of pig-breeding. Later, with the help of the hsien Party committee, she conscientiously studied the Party's rural economic policies, and carried out in an all-round manner the Party's pig-breeding policy. Great strides were taken in the hog-raising enterprise of the whole brigade.

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VETERAN CADRES

Seriously Conduct Line Education for Old Cadres

- The Party committee of Shanghai Municipal Towelling and Linen Sheet Industry Company organizes old cadres to carry out reading and study and help them raise their awareness of line struggle to give further play to the backbone role of leading squads at various levels

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 28, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, May 27, 1972) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be good at caring for cadres," the Party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Towelling and Linen Sheet Industry Company has seriously conducted ideological and political education for old cadres and helped them to raise continuously consciousness of class struggle and two-line struggle. Their backbone role in leading squads at various levels is brought into further play.

The Shanghai Municipal Towelling and Linen Sheet Industry Company is in charge of over 50 factories. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, there were over 170 leading cadres at and above the factory level. Now the overwhelming majority of these cadres have been placed with leading organs at various levels or lined up for proper work. After tempering in the great cultural revolution, these old cadres underwent a tremendous change in their spiritual outlook. They worked in close cooperation with the new cadres who had emerged from the great cultural revolution and fought shoulder-to-shoulder with them in scoring new victories in revolution and production.

The overwhelming majority of cadres of this company were cadres who had been tempered in the great revolutionary war or were promoted from among old workers shortly after liberation. They received education in the heat of two-class and two-line struggle in the great proletarian cultural revolution. They came to understand deeply that to do new meritorious services for the people, they must conscientiously read and study and enhance their consciousness in the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In line with the urgent demands of new and old cadres, the Party committee of the company, apart from stressing self-study by cadres, constantly held cadres' study classes and reading classes to create conditions for their study. The company also divided over 50 factories into five groups on a regional basis and constantly organized cadres to study together and exchange what had been gained in study in the light of ideological reality and the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles.

The leading members of the Party committee of the company also went separately to different groups to join basic-level cadres in study. When they found typical examples in study, they summed things up and commended them in time. This stimulated the deepening of the study movement. Through

study, the broad masses of cadres strengthened the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. Their revolutionary will became firmer, and their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line deeper.

Hsü Ken-feng, secretary of the Party committee of Shanghai 12th Linen Sheet Factory, has been engaged in Party work for nearly 20 years. But before the great cultural revolution, she very seldom studied books by Marx and Lenin. Her consciousness of line struggle was not high. She followed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After education in the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, she considered from the high plane of the principle of promoting Marxism or revisionism the question of whether books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works should be seriously studied. She insisted on getting up early and sleeping late to eke out time for the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. To give her more tempering and education, the Party committee of the company let her join the investigation group organized by the company. She made investigations and studies in some factories involving relatively complicated class struggle and two-line struggle and associated reality with the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

After being assigned as a Party committee secretary to the 12th Linen Sheet Factory which was backward in work, she bore firmly in mind the Party's basic line and insisted on joining the new and old cadres of the factory in guiding the masses toward penetrating class struggle and two-line struggle. The factory was made to change its features very rapidly. Last year, the factory fulfilled ahead of schedule the state's production plan for it. Its quality of linen sheets showed a marked improvement. Over 18 new varieties and new patterns were turned out. They were well received by the masses.

The Party committee of this company made a point of applying some typical cases to ideological and political line education for old cadres and helping them to raise line struggle consciousness continuously. Yin Shun-sheng, former manager of the Shanghai No. 3 Woolen Blanket Factory, was now the No. 1 man of this factory. He adopted a down-to-earth approach to work. In the past, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, he paid no attention to political and ideological work. He just buried himself in production work. In the great cultural revolution campaign, the masses criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist enterprise-building line and criticized the reactionary theory of productive forces. He received profound education thereby. In his work, he doggedly sought revolution as a stimulation to production.

The factory was named an advanced unit in its industrious and thrifty operation in Shanghai. But in the second half of 1970, under the pressure of production work in the factory, Yin Shun-sheng once neglected political work. As a result, political work suffered. No marked progress was achieved in production. On discovering such a situation, the Party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Weaving and Spinning Industrial Bureau gave him timely

help. Meanwhile, the masses were roused to expose the condition of struggle between two classes and two ways of thinking in the factory. This was to give him line education.

Yin Shun-sheng associated reality with a re-study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings on the relations between politics and the economy. He energetically led the masses in unfolding class struggle in the political, ideological, economic and other areas and criticized bourgeois ideas. The consciousness of the broad masses of Party members and people was raised. Their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness were called into play. State plans were fulfilled with flying colors. The Party committee of the company let Yin Shun-sheng recount his own understanding at a system-wide cadres' meeting. The broad masses of cadres were also organized to attend a line education exhibition held by the factory. Both new and old cadres received great enlightenment.

The Party committee of this company took as an important part of line education for old cadres the assumption of a proper attitude toward new cadres. Old cadres were called on to learn humbly from new cadres and welcome them with the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm and work for their training. Three deputy secretaries of the Party committee of this company were old cadres who had been in the revolution for around 30 years. The cultivation of new cadres from among workers was taken by them as a major piece of work in the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Therefore, they set an example in every way and took the lead in acquiring the good points of new cadres, supporting the latter in their work and helping their growth. Under their inspiration, the new and old cadres of the whole company worked in close unity, helped each other and sought mutual progress.

In his performance of work, Wang Hung-yeh, an old cadre of the Shanghai No. 15 Towel Factory and secretary of the Party General Branch, was overcareful and fearful of trouble. He found that those new cadres working with him were bold in approach, highly conscious of principle and imbued with the spirit of struggle. He made a point of learning from these new cadres. They in turn also held Wang Hung-yeh in great esteem and helped him to approach his work more boldly. Wang Hung-yeh constantly gave the new cadres patient tutorship in the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. He associates reality with an account of his own understanding in study. In the performance of work, he freely sends new cadres to the forefront for training. Meanwhile, he helps them think out ways and means with vigor. The new cadres' ability to work independently is raised. Because new and old cadres mix well, the unity of the workers of the whole factory is strengthened. Revolution and production is made a lively and vigorous affair. The factory has finally become a relatively advanced unit in the weaving and spinning system.

After tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, many old cadres have strengthened their consciousness of the remolding of world outlook. With the help of Party organizations at various levels, they fight self and criticize revisionism and insist on taking up collective productive

labor and maintaining close ties with the masses. Full of vim and vigor, they fight on the forefront of the three major revolutionary struggles.

After the establishment of the new Party branch, Hu Chia-shun, former secretary of the Shanghai Linen Sheet 11th Factory, was again elected secretary of the Party branch. He summed up his experiences and lessons obtained before and after the great cultural revolution. He came to understand that the world outlook dictated the line followed, and that only by directing intensified efforts toward the transformation of the bourgeois world outlook could he enhance his consciousness in implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After stepping into a leadership post, he took an active part in collective productive labor and paid attention to remolding his world outlook. He placed firm reliance on the broad masses and directed vigorous efforts toward class struggle. He dragged out hidden class enemies and brought about an excellent situation in revolution and production. For a time, Hu Chia-shun was confined to hospital by illness. In the hospital, he insisted on the study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. He also showed concern for the affairs of the factory. After he got out of the hospital, he doggedly took up productive labor and together with the masses remolded his world outlook. He was hailed by the masses.

For those cadres who have committed this or that kind of error, the Party committee of this company and Party organizations at various levels resolutely carry out the guideline, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones; cure the sickness to save the patient" and "unity--criticism--unity" put forward by Chairman Mao. Patient help was combined with a repeated process of education for them. The two-fold aim of getting ideas clarified and getting comrades united was attained.

Due to a relaxation in the transformation of world outlook after national liberation, an old cadre who had been in the revolution since childhood weakened in his revolutionary will. After criticism and help from the masses in the great cultural revolution, he raised his ideological consciousness to a certain degree. To give him more training, the Party committee of the company assigned him to leadership work with a factory where struggle was relatively complex. But he eschewed contradictions and shrank from difficulties. He led with a feeble hand in the face of acute struggle. He erred. Under such circumstances, the Party organization and the broad masses insisted on giving him fervent help. Two deputy secretaries of the Party committee of the company engaged him in many a heart-to-heart talk. The cadres and people of the factory were organized to help him get at the roots of mistakes. The Party committee of the company sent him to the cadres' rotation training class for study. At last, he turned over a new leaf and was determined to correct his mistakes and continue the revolution. He constantly worked late into the night in the factory. The comrades all said that he was a changed person.

* * *

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Correctly Handle Relations Between Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry, Promote All-Round Development of National Economy

- What the leading cadres of some districts and hsien in Kwangtung Province have learned after studying the general policy of developing the national economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1972)

The leading cadres responsible for economic work in some districts and hsien in Kwangtung Province have studied and discussed the general policy of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" as laid down by Chairman Mao. They exchange experience in correctly handling the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, thus raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, directives and policy.

Kwangtung's light and handicraft industries were well founded in the past. Its heavy industry has had some increase since the liberation, but the development is not so fast as in some other provinces and does not meet with the needs of the development of agriculture and light industry in the whole province. On the other hand, Kwangtung is a big agricultural producer. Its grain output has already surpassed the targets set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," output of sugar accounts for a rather high proportion of the output of the whole country, and jute, oil-bearing crops, aquatic products and other sub-tropical crops also occupy a somewhat important position in the national economy as a whole.

To develop agricultural production further to provide the state with more grain, cane sugar and other economic crops and supply greater quantities of raw materials for light industry is also a need of the situation as a whole. Under these circumstances, how to handle correctly the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry has become an important problem in pushing forward the further development of the economy in Kwangtung.

In the recent study, bearing in mind the realities of struggle between the two lines in local areas, many comrades exchanged experience and criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in coming from the Right or from the "Left" to interfere with and violate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's economic policy. They have further unified their thinking and raised their understanding.

Firmly Establish the Viewpoint That Agriculture Is the Foundation of the National Economy

The leading cadres of some districts and hsien have learned from practice that the key to handling well the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry lies in their first trying ideologically to establish firmly the viewpoint that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy and in their conscientiously carrying out the general policy of developing the national economy. In discussing this problem, they cite the experience of Hsingning hsien by both positive and negative examples to show that this general policy charted by Chairman Mao has profoundly demonstrated the objective law of the development of the national economy and is independent of man's subjective wish.

Hsingning hsien has rich resources of coal and iron but its industrial foundation is weak. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, most of the iron and steel needed in local industrial and agricultural production and in local markets were imported from other localities. At that time, the hsien committee wanted to develop heavy industry as quickly as possible in order to change this situation. But, owing to the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the relations between agriculture and industry were not handled correctly and agriculture, light industry and heavy industry were not put in their right relationship, the orientation of developing the local industries was not clear enough, industry did not give sufficiently vigorous support to agriculture. As a result, the development of grain crops and economic crops was hindered and heavy industry did not develop.

After its establishment, the hsien revolutionary committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's directive, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," and a series of his other directives, conscientiously summed up its past experience and lessons and applied the guiding thought of taking agriculture as the foundation in drawing up an all-round plan of developing heavy industry, light industry and agriculture in the whole hsien. It mobilized the masses to launch a vigorous mass movement to "learn from Tachai in agriculture," thereby quickening the pace of development of agricultural production. In the hsien, average output of grain exceeded 1,000 catties per mow, and the planting of economic crops, forestry and side-occupations also gained all-round development, furnishing light industry with greater quantities of raw materials. At present, in the whole hsien, there are 38 small blast furnaces instead of only two as in the past, the annual output of cast iron increased from some 160 tons in 1968 to more than 4,300 tons in 1971, and coal output also increased by more than ten times in four years.

The development of heavy industry in return promotes the development of agriculture. In one year or more, Huangp'o commune which was the first commune of the hsien to operate small blast furnaces succeeded in making more than 25,000 farm tools, such as plow-shares, threshers and rice husking machines, with the iron it had refined. Other communes which had built small blast furnaces and small collieries also used the iron and coal

it had produced for making large quantities of farm tools. Meanwhile, many communes also used the capital funds which they had accumulated in industrial production for purchasing such means of production as chemical fertilizer, tractors, trucks and draft cattle, thereby laying a better material foundation for agricultural production and quickening the speed of development of agricultural production. By 1971, the hsien's average grain output exceeded 1,100 catties per mow, being an all-time high; a bumper harvest was also reaped of economic crops and in animal husbandry and side-occupations.

The practice of this hsien shows that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy as a whole. Only by handling well the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, actively developing agricultural production and laying a comparatively firm foundation of the national economy will it be possible to push forward the quick development of industry and to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

In Developing Agriculture the Needs of Industry Must Be Taken into Consideration

In no way should attention be paid exclusively to developing industry at the expense of the development of agriculture; on the other hand, in developing agriculture, the needs of industry must also be taken into consideration, otherwise the development of the national economy will be impeded. During a discussion, a responsible cadre of the CCP Chungshan hsien committee studied Chairman Mao's relevant writings with reference to the realities and talked about some of his experience in this concern.

Chungshan hsien is an area criss-crossed by water courses in the Pearl River delta. In 1970, its grain output attained the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." Under these circumstances, some comrades only saw the increase in grain output and did not see the absence of a corresponding development in the planting of economic crops, so that they thought that there would be no problem in developing light industry because grain output had surpassed the "Program," the hsien furnished the state with more than 300 million catties of grain a year and its foundation of agriculture had been consolidated. But it was in that same year that the output of the sugar presses and some light industrial enterprises of this hsien decreased because of insufficient supply of some raw materials.

In 1971, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," the hsien committee rearranged the areas of farmland for growing grain and economic crops and won an all-round harvest of grain crops and economic crops, with grain output per unit area exceeding that of 1970 by more than 60 catties and the total output of sugar cane surpassing that of the preceding year by more than 10,000 tons. Thanks to the big increase in sugar cane, the output of sugar registered a marked increase and other light industry also gained development.

In the course of study, this responsible cadre of the hsien committee said when talking about this experience: "The raw materials for light industry come largely from agriculture. Meanwhile, agriculture also needs to furnish grain, accumulate capital and open a wide market for developing industry. For this reason, the agricultural departments must carry out the policy, 'Take grain as the key link and insure an all-round development,' in an all-round manner, make reasonable arrangements for the plan of growing grain and economic crops, produce more grain and raw materials for industrial use, so that agriculture may really become the foundation of the national economy." This year, under the premise of making good arrangements for paddy production, the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have spared 28,000 mow of fertile farmland for sugar cane and other economic crops, and are striving to supply greater quantities of commodity grain and light industrial materials to the state.

Guarantee Enough Manpower for Agricultural Production

In the course of study, these leading cadres also came to realize that: To implement the general policy of developing the national economy of "Take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and to handle correctly the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, it is necessary to strengthen manpower on the first line of agriculture, so that it will be possible to guarantee that industry may be developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results on the basis of agricultural development. If this point is neglected, the development of agriculture and industry may be impeded. Hsuwen hsien has acquired very impressive experience in this concern.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, much of the wasteland in this hsien had not been cultivated and only a small area of land was planted to sugar cane, so that the output per unit area and the total output were not high. Under these circumstances, effort should be made to guarantee that there was enough manpower on the first line of agriculture, to expand the area of land planted to sugar cane, to practice intensive and meticulous farming and to raise the output of sugar cane per unit area. But the hsien leadership then transferred manpower from the countryside and concentrated forces on building sugar presses and doing other work. As a result, the sugar presses were built, but because comparatively less manpower was devoted to planting sugar cane and the sugar cane was planted coarsely, the output per unit area was low and the area planted to sugar cane was small, so that a very small quantity of sugar cane could be supplied to the sugar presses and the industrial factories had to be removed. After its establishment, the hsien revolutionary committee drew on lessons from the past and correctly solved the problem of allotment of manpower for industry and agriculture. It came to realize that under the current situation where the level of agricultural mechanization was not high, efforts must be made first to grasp the balance of manpower in the course of effecting balance between industry and agriculture. It adopted many effective measures to guarantee comparatively stable and enough manpower on the first line of agriculture. In the past when seasonal workers were needed by the sugar press, they were transferred from the countryside. Now, this problem is

solved by transferring manpower and workers' dependents in townships where possible. In dealing with mining, the communes and brigades adopted the method of devoting more manpower to mining in the slack farming season and devoting little manpower to mining or doing no mining at all during the busy farming season, so as to guarantee enough manpower needed in agricultural production.

At present, in this hsien, the production management of the sugar cane fields has been strengthened and the output of sugar cane per unit area is double that of the past. In addition, water conservation projects have been built, fields have been reclaimed from wasteland and the area planted to sugar cane and grain crops has been expanded in the whole hsien, thereby guaranteeing enough supply of raw materials for the sugar presses and enough grain needed by the sugar cane growers. Under these circumstances, this hsien makes vigorous efforts to develop the sugar refining industry, not only bringing back the sugar press which was taken away in the past, but also building new sugar presses. This hsien has become a new and flourishing base area for sugar cane production on Leichou Peninsula.

Supporting Agriculture Is A Permanent Task for Industrial Departments

Practice shows that in order to implement the general policy of developing the national economy by "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor," the industrial departments must take the giving of support to agriculture as their permanent task and adopt a viewpoint of development in continuously doing a good job of supporting agriculture.

During the discussion, some cadres cited some concrete examples to sum up the experience and lessons in this concern. In the past, when a big-scale power network was set up and the powered drainage and irrigation projects were operated in coordination in the area criss-crossed by water courses on the Pearl River delta, some comrades thought that the powered drainage and irrigation projects in this area had already proved "successful." In fact, this big-scale power network covered the plain area only and did not reach some parts of the undulating area. In addition, spring in the past two years saw a serious drought and more water had to be used in irrigating the farmland, but the volume of power generated by the big hydro-electric power stations decreased and could not meet the needs of farmland irrigation. In the face of this new situation, the industrial departments of some hsien in this area worked in close coordination with the agricultural departments to make power generating equipment and accessories self-reliantly. They built some small power-generating stations to make up the deficiency of the big-scale power network, thereby giving vigorous support to agricultural production. In handling problems of repair and manufacturing of agricultural machines, some industrial departments, proceeding from the needs in the countryside, corrected their one-sided viewpoint of paying greater attention to manufacturing than to repair and assembly of machines, thus effectively supporting agriculture.

The No. 2 Agricultural Machine Works in Chungshan hsien in this area perseveringly followed the policy of "first repairs, second assembly, and third manufacturing" and correctly handled the relations among repair, assembly and manufacturing. When the number of tractors had increased quickly in the whole hsien, it put the repair of tractors and manufacturing of tractor parts on its agenda as important tasks. With the level of agricultural mechanization elevated, it continuously raised its level of repair of agricultural machines and increased its production of tractor parts and accessories. Over 95 percent of the more than 200 big and medium-sized tractors of the hsien were kept in perfect conditions. This gave a great impetus to the development of agricultural production.

The leading cadres of this hsien also pointed out that the work of making industry support agriculture showed new problems continuously in the course of quickening agricultural mechanization. Their consensus was that: Things go on developing. When old contradictions have been resolved, new ones may emerge. The agricultural department must not cherish the idea that production increase has attained its "peak" and the industrial department neither should think that its work of supporting agriculture has been "successful." They must look at a problem by the viewpoint of development, continuously resolve the new contradictions arising among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and push the socialist revolution and socialist construction to develop continuously. (NCNA Canton, May 28, 1972)

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

North China Saltfield Becomes Chemical Industrial Center

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 30, 1972)

yuncheng county in the north china province of shansi has developed into a chemical industrial centre on the basis of a rich local saltfield, which is one of china's famous inland salt lakes.

the saltfield measures five by 30 kilometres. preliminary surveys show that more than 60 chemicals can be derived from the salt. but the saltfield produced only common salt until liberation.

soon after liberation, aided by the state, the saltfield workers set up a small chemical works and began producing chemicals with simple equipment.

encouraged by the general line laid down by chairman mao, "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the salt workers in 1958 trial-produced pure soda with glauber salt as raw material. led by veteran worker liu wen-sheng, a communist party member, the workers renovated a set of equipment originally intended for producing sodium sulfide and built a workshop with an annual capacity of 2,500 tons of pure soda. in less than a year, they trial-produced and turned out hypo (sodium thiosulfate), water glass, and hydrochloric acid.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians, under the party's leadership, started a mass drive to make multiple use of the salt resources. within two years, they trial-produced purified sodium sulfide and extracted from natural brine such new products as magnesium, iodine and bromine. the county now has five chemical works turning out a dozen products including commercial sodium sulfate, sodium sulfide and pure soda, both for the home market and export.

efforts have been made to improve production processes and mechanize salt production.

in the light of chairman mao's teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience", a group of workers, cadres and technicians in june 1965 began experimenting with a new technological process for making commercial sodium sulfate, a chemical of extensive use. they succeeded after three years of repeated experiments. the new process is simple and efficient and saves raw materials. it has since been widely adopted in other salt and chemical industrial enterprises as well.

the yuncheng saltfield has over the past two decades brought up many proletarian vanguard fighters in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. since liberation, 45 per cent of the veteran salt workers have been admitted to the chinese communist party. seventythree per cent

of the administrative staff has been chosen from among the workers. fiftyfour per cent of the members of the party committees at various levels are worker-turned cadres or workers.

SUGAR REFINERY

North China Big Sugar Refinery Helps Build Small Refineries

(NCNA-English Huhehot, May 30, 1972)

the big paotou sugar refinery in inner mongolia has in the past two years helped build 18 small sugar refineries in hopei, ningsia, tibet and many other places. sixteen of them are already in operation.

the paotou refinery has devised simpler equipment for processing sugar beets on the basis of repeated experiments made by a "three-in-one" group of revolutionary cadres, veteran workers and technicians since the end of 1969. this paves the way for large-scale development of beet-sugar refining at low cost.

since 1970, the refinery has sent work teams to help other places build small refineries. in addition, it has trained more than 1,000 skilled workers for them.

the work teams, apart from taking a direct part in construction and helping solve technical problems, visited rural communes around new refineries to publicize the significance of growing sugar beets in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". they also disseminated the knowledge and skill of growing sugar beets.

eleven veteran workers and technicians led by ma chan-yuan, a veteran worker of hui nationality and member of the factory party committee, last june went to tibet to help build its first sugar refinery. together with a local designing group, they made investigations and study on the spot and worked out a plan to build the refinery by self-reliance. as a result, the refinery was completed in less than six months. this saved the state 20,000 yuan in the construction of factory buildings alone. when the refinery went into trial operation, the work team painstakingly helped the tibetan workers master the necessary skills.

while helping other places build new refineries, the paotou refinery has made constant progress in production. its daily processing capacity is now one-third over the designed capacity. it uses waste residue and other discarded material to produce potassium carbonate, yeast, alcohol and other products.

LIVESTOCK

Shepherdesses in Inner Mongolia

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1972)

a group of shepherdesses formed by 8 educated girls has made achievements on the kerchin grasslands in inner mongolia, north china. these girls came to the grasslands from shanghai and northeast china after finishing middle school. they acted upon chairman mao's teaching: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants."

in the past two years they have tended more than 1,000 sheep, and reclaimed 3.8 hectares of land which yielded 12.5 tons of grain and 5.5 tons of vegetables last year.

on their arrival two years ago the girls could neither do farming nor herding. the farm party organization sent veteran shepherds to help them study chairman mao's works and raise their consciousness of tending sheep for the revolution. old shepherd erteh of mongolian nationality recalled the herdsmen's miserable life in the old society and explained the importance of developing animal husbandry. he encouraged the girls to toughen themselves up in harsh conditions as successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

the girls soon learned to graze sheep, and help with lambing and artificial insemination and cure animal diseases. they also started growing grain and vegetables on the plots they had reclaimed. in summer they graze the sheep while weeding and manuring the fields. autumn sees them harvesting the grain and gathering fodder and mating the sheep. in winter they level the farmland and accumulate manure while pasturing their flock.

working all the year round in this manner, the girls have now achieved self-sufficiency in grain and fodder.

life on the grassland is hard, but the girls press ahead. after some rigorous training, they are now able to ride horses. the deputy group leader and another girl were once out with the flock when a storm blew up. after rushing the sheep back home, they found two were missing. although they were tired, they went back in the howling wind and rain to round up the strays.

when the lambing season sets in, the girls take great care of both the ewes and the lambs. one day a ewe gave birth to three lambs and died. the girls took turns in nursing the lambs, nestling them on their warm earthen bed and feeding them with spoonfuls of sweet water and milk. the three lambs survived thanks to the girls' month-long care.

the eight girls are maturing rapidly under the guidance of mao tsetung thought in the course of the struggle against nature.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Parliamentary Undersecretary Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1972)

anthony royle, british parliamentary under-secretary, mrs. royle and their party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for an invited friendly visit to china.

greeting the guests at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister, and chang wen-chin, assistant minister, of foreign affairs, and wang tung, deputy director of the department of west european, american and australasian affairs, and chang ying, deputy director of the information department, of the foreign ministry.

also present were j.m. addis, british ambassador to china, and british embassy officials.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking to Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, arrived here by special train this afternoon after concluding their successful state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea and friendly visit to northeast china.

samdech and madame sihanouk were accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

more than ten thousand people gathered at peking railway station to warmly welcome the distinguished cambodian guests. they warmly greeted samdech and madame sihanouk for their successful visits, acclaimed the great victories won by the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and pledged themselves to resolutely support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

arriving by the same train was ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia, who had accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk on the visits.

arriving by the same train were: chau seng, minister charged with special missions, and thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom roeungsy, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, and madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the d.p.r.k., and madame ang kim khoan.

samdech and madame sihanouk were given a warm welcome at the railway station by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government, and madame penn nouth; sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs, and madame sarin chhak; chan youran, minister of popular education and youth; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny; and other officials of the r.g.n.u.c. and other n.u.f.c. members.

the distinguished cambodian guests were warmly welcomed at the railway station by chou en-lai, chinese premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; yu mei, vice-minister of communications; and leading members of departments concerned including lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, huang chieh, hsu han-ping, wang chen, han hsu and lu wei-chao.

also present were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and his wife, and the embassy officials.

comrade teng ying-chao greeted samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests at the guest house.

peking railway station today was alive with expressions of militant unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia. stood side by side were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk. the national flags of both countries and red flags fluttered on the station building.

at four p.m., samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests alighted from the train amid cheers. prime minister penn nouth, and chou en-lai, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo and other chinese leaders warmly shook hands with samdech sihanouk

and embraced him. children presented bouquets to samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary.

a grand ceremony was held at the railway station. the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. accompanied by chinese leaders, samdech and madame sihanouk inspected a guard of honour composed of men of the three services of the chinese people's liberation army and of the people's militia. as samdech and madame sihanouk were meeting the welcoming crowds at the platform, the band struck up "long live people's china exclamation long live chairman mao exclamation" composed by samdech sihanouk during his recent visit to northeast china. when the music came to a close, premier chou en-lai shook hands with samdech and madame sihanouk to express his thanks. samdech sihanouk gave the conductor a cordial hand shake.

when samdech and madame sihanouk walked past the welcoming crowd, young men and women and children dressed in bright national costumes waved flowers and colourful streamers, beat drums and cymbals and danced joyfully. they cheered: "a warm welcome to samdech sinanouk exclamation" "salute to the heroic, militant cambodian people exclamation" "the three indochinese peoples are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamaton" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" samdech and madame sihanouk kept waving greetings to the welcomers. the railway station was a scene of jubilation and friendship.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and comrade yang ling accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to peking.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests stopped over at tientsin this afternoon, they were greeted and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the city including wang man-tien, hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu, chao wu-cheng, chang po, li jung-kuei, wang chen-tang and chang fu-heng.

CHINA AND CHILE

Deep Friendship between Chinese and Chilean People

(NCNA-English Santiago, May 29, 1972)

feature article:
deep friendship between chinese and chilean people

we had come with the delegation of the people's republic of china to attend the third united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) in santiago. during the period of the conference from april 13 to may 21 the chinese delegation was showered with many tokens of friendship, expressing the increasing friendly relations between the governments and peoples of china and chile.

it was autumn in chile, and the weather was very pleasant in beautiful santiago, which had been specially decorated to welcome the third conference of unctad, the first of its kind ever to be held in latin america.

in the short period of 9 months, the industrious and valiant chilean working class had erected a special 22-story office building to house the conference. the building designed and constructed entirely by the chileans testifies to the wisdom and power of the chilean working people. the international airport on the outskirts of the city was also enlarged at the same speed. the hospitable chilean people had made marvellous preparations for the conference and to welcome representatives from various countries, especially those from the developing countries.

the chinese delegation headed by chou hua-min, vice minister of foreign trade, arrived in santiago on april 8, and from that day to the day they left they were warmly greeted by the chilean people wherever they went. walking in the streets, they were frequently welcomed by chileans who shook hands with them warmly. one day when the chinese friends were riding along a street, a chilean girl threw a letter with a red rose attached to it into the car. the letter welcomed the chinese travellers to chile. on april 13, when the chinese representatives were leaving the meeting hall after the conference opening ceremony, they were immediately surrounded by many chilean friends, anxious to shake hands, while others cheered: "china, mao tsetung", "welcome, welcome".

the "people's republic of china" cultural centre in the san miguel district publisned a press statement welcoming the chinese delegation. it said that the activities of the chinese delegation would be honoured as they promised fruitful benefits for the oppressed peoples.

the chinese and other delegations visited the workers' quarters of san miguel, where a meeting to welcome the guests took place. a chinese representative who conveyed the affectionate regards of the chinese working class to the workers and other people of chile was greeted with shouts of "long live the friendship between the chinese and chilean peoples exclamation" an old worker greeted the chinese visitors with the words: "the great mao tsetung". a secondary school teacher said that the progress made

in china gladdened their hearts. he declared, "the teachers and students at my school wish china prosperity and thriving."

in santiago, students at a number of schools held special pictorial exhibitions to publicise the achievements of china, and the chinese embassy and the chinese delegation had many requests for pictorial magazines about china. a 12-year-old girl on duty at a school exhibition said that she had offered her services because china is "a great revolutionary country."

a housewife in coquimbo, a port near santiago, sent a congratulatory letter to the chinese delegation after reading the speech made by chou hua-min, head of the chinese delegation, at the unctad session. she invited the chinese to her home and wished "china, the great country with a long history, still greater successes."

the profound friendship existing between the chinese and chilean peoples has grown out of joint struggle against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of state sovereignty. ever since president salvador allende took office, the chilean government has stood consistently for the restoration to china of all its legitimate rights in the united nations. in his opening address to the third unctad session, the president pointed out that after 22 years of injustice and abuse of international law, "the exclusion of the people's republic of china from the world community has come to an end." foreign minister clodomiro almeyda medina, when receiving the chinese delegation, expressed pleasure at china's presence at the unctad session. he extolled china's unswerving support for the struggle of the developing countries against the unfair economic and trade terms of the developed countries.

the chinese people constantly expressed their sympathy with and support for the chilean people's struggle. speaking at the meeting, head of the chinese delegation chou hua-min said, "the chinese people admire the chilean people for the achievements they have made in defending state sovereignty and developing national economy under the leadership of president salvador allende."

one day, when some chinese friends were driving a car through the street, a mid-aged chilean woman in a passing car waved a chinese magazine in greeting to them. she shouted "chile-china-unity-victory", and linked her hands, to show the firmness of the two peoples in unity and struggle.

a chilean friend who has visited china remarked, "it is said that santiago and peking are the two capitals furthest apart geographically in the world. but the common struggle of our two peoples links them closely together exclamation"

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Finance Minister Receives Chinese Road Technical Survey Team

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, May 29, 1972)

ethiopian minister of finance mammo tadesse, head of the planning commission of the prime minister's office tekaligne gedamu, and vice-minister of public works and water resources makonnen mulat received separately today all members of the chinese road technical survey team.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen was present on the occasion.

in the evening, tekaligne gedamu gave a reception in honour of the chinese road technical survey team.

the chinese road technical survey team arrived here on may 25 to implement the chinese-ethiopian agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception for Visit of Chinese Table Tennis Team to Iran

(NCNA-English Teheran, May 29, 1972)

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen gave a reception here yesterday on the occasion of the visit of the chinese table tennis team to iran.

prince abdol reza, the shah's brother, was present.

about 270 guests attended the reception. among them were minister of education madame fabrokhroo parsa, minister of information hamid rahnema, assistant to the prime minister and head of the physical education organization lieutenant general hojjat kashani, under-secretary for cultural and social affairs of the foreign ministry ezatolla ameli, mayor of tehran gholam reza nikpay, and president of the iranian table tennis federation amir abbas amin.

chairman of the board and general managing director of the national iranian oil company dr. manoutchehr eghbal was also present.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to iran.

at the reception, minister of education madame farokhroo parsa presented gifts to the members of the chinese team who held exhibition matches for the guests.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Teheran for Home

(NCNA-English Teheran, May 30, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team left here by air for home today after a 13-day friendly visit to iran.

seeing them off at the airport were president of the iranian table tennis federation amir abbas amin and other responsible memoers of the feoeration as well as iranian men and women table tennis players.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and other diplomats of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, May 29, 1972)

the 22-member chinese table tennis delegation left here for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to japan.

about 300 people including personages from various circles of japan and patriotic chinese residents gave a warm send-off to the delegation at the airport.

among those seeing off the delegation at the airport were rizo kawakami, acting chairman of the japan table tennis association; hisao kido and atsushi goto, vice-chairmen, and hiroshi yaoita, director general, of the japan table tennis association; bon shiraishi, standing director, and norio shirato, secretary general, of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

present also were japanese friends kinkazu saionji, akira iwai, hinoshi wakabayashi, teruaki sakata, masao shimada, rinji miyaishi, bunzo ninomiya, tokiko tada, kaku ashika, masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama, shigeo sato, masayuki yasui, and susumu mutsumura, and noted japanese table tennis players ichiro ogimura, noriko yamanaka, nobuhiko hasegawa, shigeo ito, mitsuru kono, yukie ozeki and miho hamada.

kan wen-fang, chairman, po jen and huang wen-chin, vice-chairmen, of the tokyo association of chinese residents, and chao tzu-jui, staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memoradum trade office, were also present at the airport.

a farewell ceremony was held at the airport at which rizo kawakami, bon shiraishi and hsu yin-sheng, head of the chinese table tennis delegation, made speeches respectively.

yesterday morning, some members of the chinese table tennis delegation visited a foundry mill at omiya of saitama prefecture. they had a get-together with the workers there and gave an exhibition performance which was warmly welcomed by the workers. about 200 representatives of patriotic chinese residents in japan feted the chinese table tennis delegation in tokyo the same evening.

Japanese Football Team Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1972)

the narashino football team of japan led by kyuta yamaguchi, council member of the japan society for physical culture and chairman of the chiba prefecture society for physical culture, left here by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow. the team will then leave china for home.

the team was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chao hsi-wu, hsin cheng and tsou po-hsien, as well as representatives of teachers and students of the peking physical culture institute and the peking spare-time sports school.

Japanese Commentator Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1972)

the japanese commentator udai fujishima arrived here by air today.

greeting him at the airport were chen kang and pan fei, leading members of chinese organizations, and li gyong su, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking.

udai fujishima has just completed a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea. he is on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Hsieh Hua Meets Malaysian Doctors' Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1972)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the malaysian doctors' group. leader of the group is syed mahmood bin syed hussain and deputy leader low nan hung.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments and representatives of medical circles in peking li chuan-chung, kao chin-o, weng yung-ching, chang wei-hsun and tai shih-ming.

the group will leave peking for home in a few days.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Mexico Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1972)

li shan-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the united states of mexico, left here for his post by air yesterday.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Minister of Economy and Trade, Chief of Staff of Armed Forces Fete Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 29, 1972)

minister of economy and trade of the democratic republic of the sudan ibrahim moneim mansour gave a dinner on the evening of may 27 in honour of the visiting chinese government delegation with chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo as head and chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng and deputy political commissar of the armoured force of the chinese people's liberation army yu ting as deputy heads.

present at the dinner were sudanese minister of planning abu el gassim hashim, minister of state for presidential affairs mandi mustafa el hadi, minister of state for cabinet affairs bahaeddin mohamed idris, minister of the treasury sayed musa al mubarak, minister of state for planning affairs sayed lawrence wol, director general of the state trading corporation mansour mahgoub, under-secretary of the ministry of planning ali ahmed sahoul, under-secretary of the ministry of economy and trade mohammed abdel magid ahmed, acting under-secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs mohammed mirghani and high-ranking officers of the sudanese people's armed forces.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the chinese government delegation yesterday called on chief of staff of the sudanese people's armed forces major general awad khalifalla who gave a dinner in honour of the delegation on the same day.

present at the dinner were sudanese minister of economy and trade ibrahim moneim mansour, deputy chief of staff of the sudanese people's armed forces brigadier fatih mohamed bushara and other high-ranking officers.

the chinese government delegation visited some units of the sudanese people's armed forces where they were warmly welcomed by the officers and men.

Chinese Government Delegation To Sudan Gives Farewell Banquet

(NCNA-English Khartoum, May 29, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, head of the chinese government delegation gave a farewell banquet at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening to express thanks to the sudanese government and people for their friendly reception. the delegation has come at the invitation of the sudanese government to attend the celebrations of the third anniversary of the may 25 revolution.

mohamed el baghir ahmed, first vice-president of the democratic republic of the sudan, was present.

present also were minister of planning abu el gassim hashim, minister of state for presidential affairs mahdi mustafa hadi, minister of economy and trade ibrahim moneim mansour, director general of the state trading corporation mansour mahgoub, chief of staff of the sudanese people's armed forces major general awad khallafalla, commander of the armoured troops brigadier bashir mahamed ali, deputy commander of the air force colonel ibrahim abu zeid and other high ranking officers.

under-secretary of the ministry of economy and trade mohammed abdel magid ahmed, under-secretary of the ministry of supply haron awad haron and under-secretary of the ministry of information and culture ali shummo were also present.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

speaking at the banquet, pai hsiang-kuo praised the achievements made by the sudanese government and people under the leadership of president nimeri in opposing imperialism and colonialism, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy. he said, "the chinese government and people are heartily pleased with your success and we admire and appreciate your just stand in international affairs."

"the two peoples of china and the sudan have built up their profound and militant friendship through a long period of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries is daily developing on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence," he said. "we firmly believe that with the efforts of both sides, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples will surely be consolidated further and develop continuously," he said.

the sudanese minister of state for presidential affairs also spoke on the occasion. he praised the ever-growing relations of friendship and cooperation between the sudan and china. he said, "this relationship is based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence." "we cherish profound feelings towards the chinese people. we earnestly wish to strengthen further our friendship with the chinese people. we are proud of the achievements won by the afro-asian peoples in all fields. we wish the chinese people ever greater success and prosperity," he said.

the chinese government delegation left here by air this afternoon for home.

those present at the airport to see off the delegation included sudanese minister of state mahdi mustafa hadi, minister of economy and trade ibrahim moneim mansour, chief of staff major general awad khallafalla, deputy chief of staff brigadier fatih mohamed bushara and commander of the first tank brigade colonel siddik ahmed el banna.

chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng was also present at the airport.

Chinese Government Delegation Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1972)

the chinese government delegation with pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, as its head and yu ting, deputy political commissar of the armoured forces of the chinese people's liberation army, as its deputy head, returned to peking by air this evening after taking part in the celebrations of the third anniversary of the sudanese revolution and paying a friendly visit to the sudan.

greeting the delegation at the airport were chung hsi-tung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff; li chiang and chen chieh, vice-ministers of foreign trade; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; lin pin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. armoured forces; and leading members of other departments chou chueh, hsi yen-sheng, wang yueh-hsi, hu wei-hsin, li chiao and chang hsing-chiao.

sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin was also present.

CHINA AND UN

Delegation of People's Republic of China Leaves Peking to Attend United Nations Conference on Human Environment

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1972)

a delegation of the people's republic of china to the united nations conference on the human environment leaves here for stockholm by air today.

members of the delegation are: tang ke, leader of the delegation and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries; ku ming, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-minister of the state planning commission; pi chi-lung, chen hai-feng, hou hsiang-lin and li chia-jui, representatives, and chu kuang, yu sung-shun, chiang hsiao-ko, ku chuan-hsun and chu ke-ping, deputy representatives, and there are 20 advisers, secretaries and correspondents. pi chi-lung, chen hai-feng and seven others left here on may 26.

the delegation was seen off at the airpory by leading members of various departments including yu chiu-li, fu hao, kang shih-en, hsu chin-chiang, yen chun, lin tse-sheng, hsieh hsin-ho, an chih-yuan and yang shou-shan, as well as over 100 staff members from the departments concerned.

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